HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
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HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,421—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1895.

[illegible] PETER [illegible]
[illegible]
CHERRY [illegible]
Sold by all respectable [illegible] the New Show Cards [illegible] tion.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th ,,
† THAMES	4112	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3008	600	G. Langborne	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, carrying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

10th July	7th August	4th September
25th July	21st August	

r further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
ESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

amers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and DISI on the 5th, of each month.

DINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

mers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
A IS BAUESHKM	G. de Grisogono	4,403	....	9th July.
VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,233	850	9th Aug.

ES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TE OF VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By eith Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AILS for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AILS for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INC WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

t and Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Go's, and other Routes. o con with the Steamers' Tickets the Company e now Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria t Germ as well as Tickets by steamers of the Nord- tscher (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South ica, Australia, &c., called at by the vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA- HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
	A. Mitis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] July.

ecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGENZIA for Madras, ombo.

rther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

on House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or
OF EDINBURGH.	2,201	Frame.	About 9th July.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

llas, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

bay, 29th June, 1895.

INDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

OMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth ally selected, with special attention to grouping.

EEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL- TICKETS procured.

LWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., on terms of existing concessions.

SSENGERS met on arrival.

CULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND REIGNS, at current rates.

ND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general infor- promptly given.

on AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

URABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths to individual requirements.

UGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway in India to all parts of the Globe.

NENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, avail- any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all f interest.

ENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris chief Continental Ports and Cities.

WARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied y part of the World to India.

COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

AL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military to Europe via China and America.

Y BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

RANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, nce of Passengers Baggage effected.

ULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

FTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

REIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

RENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when ily Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

SITS received. Rate of interest on application.

REST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every ion of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

book of information free on application.

MBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

ALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

NG'S POWDER.
NG'S POWDER.
ING'S POWDER.
ING'S POWDER.
ING'S POWDER.
TING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

NG'S WORM TABLETS.
NG'S WORM TABLETS.
NG'S WORM TABLETS.
NG'S WORM TABLETS.
NG'S WORM TABLETS.

EDY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in ce and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of ing the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL AD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild pre- and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in y all Druggists.

prietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m. or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR, VIA ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 6th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MR. J. M. DRENNAN having CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm as from YESTERDAY, the Business of the Firm will, from This Date, be carried on Solely by the remaining Partners Mr. OSBORNE MARSHALL and Mr. MORARJEE NENSEE, under the old Name of DRENNAN and Co. Mr. Osborne Marshall alone will Sign the Firm.

DRENNAN & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and ARTWORK will be held in SIMLA about the middle of August, when the usual Prizes will be given. The Prospectus will be issued in May, and can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

The return Carriage to any part of British India of all accepted contributions (Copies and Pictures previously exhibited at Simla excepted) or their Carriage to Poona will be defrayed by the Society.

H. F. C. BOUGHEY BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 20th April, 1895.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SEVERAL New and Second-hand PLATT GINS, 5 bearings. Also several Portable and Stationary ENGINES, capable of driving a Factory of 10, 25 and 50 Gins. Apply, with Details and Specifications, to the Secretary,

SORABJEE FRAMJEE LAKDAWALA,
Secretary, Cotton Ginning Company,
Poorana Thasil, Chandni Chok, Delhi.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN. — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, Kindred DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explains how these conditions may be treated by local absorption, the only positive cure without stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The WESTON REMEDY Co., High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST.
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000 =	,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,928,000 =	,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and on the chief commercial places in the World.

[illegible] HIMA,
[illegible]

Sitter's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort [illegible] March, 1895.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
HEART-LABELLED
BRANDIES.

			Cash.		Credit.	
Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	Rs.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur Brandy	per bot.	,,	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz.	,,	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac	,,	,,	45	8	51	0
Pale Cognac	,,	,,	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOOTBALL SEASON,
1895.
FOOTBALLS.
BEST QUALITIES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

		Rs.	a.
"ASSOCIATION" FOOTBALLS, Match Size, BEST GRAIN HIDE BLADDERS of the Best Rubber	each	7	8
"RUGBY" FOOTBALLS of STOUT GRAIN HIDE END CAPS, sewn on inside, superior quality and finish, Match Size	each	8	0
THE "KICKWICK," new and improved FOOTBALL BOOT, in Tan Leather	per Pair	11	14

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS
OF THE
WELL-KNOWN
"APOLLO"
SHIRTS.

A GOOD
WELL-FITTING
SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH,
LINEN FRONTS AND
WRISTS.
RS. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED,
AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 6s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: De SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

AITCHISON'S
PATENT POCKET
BINOCULAR.
FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.

AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.

Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.

British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.

GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅝ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.

Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium. This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.

HIGH POWER
SUPERIOR
QUALITY
ACHROMATIC
LENSES.

SPLENDID DEFINITION.

The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.

COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
RS. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
MARCKS & CO., LD.
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	[illegible]18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,28,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LOND
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANC
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (M

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOM

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECO
OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORI
PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, physiology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night [illegible] startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the [illegible] or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, [illegible] periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, [illegible] &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the [illegible] ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be [illegible] impurity, or other impregnation of the blood from whatever cause arising. [illegible] permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the [illegible] cover from root with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous [illegible] roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infantile [illegible] plexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment [illegible] joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bad diseases, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs [illegible] [illegible] consumption. [illegible]

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give two performances of
[illegible] Three Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 16TH AND 18TH.
[illegible] amusing Plays ever written.
[illegible] of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay.
BOX OFFICE at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
[illegible] Rs. 4; Rs. 2; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "[illegible]," arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the country, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	5½	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

LORD HARRIS' MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, 1895, at 5-15 P.M.

A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Hony. Secretaries.

BUSINESS.
To Decide upon the Form the Memorial shall take.
Bombay, 5th July, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 8th July, 1895, at 3 P.M., Notices of motion to the following effect will be moved :—(1) By Ardasir Framjee Umwalla, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of constructing an open or partly-open and partly-closed drain in Upper and Lower Mahim to carry sewage now, and storm-water hereafter. (2) By Ismail Jan Mahomed Esq., "that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that a notice for the demolition of the house which recently fell at Dongree Street was served on its previous owner, and, if so, why the terms thereof were not enforced, &c., &c. (3) By Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to submit a complete inventory of all lands and buildings belonging to the Municipality: the income (if any) derived therefrom, and the present market value thereof. (4) By W. R. Hamilton Esq., that the Commissioner be requested (1) to arrange to construct the Mazagon sewerage works departmentally and not by contract; (2) to take measures to improve the condition of the Elphinstone, Crawford Market and the Falkland Road Gardens. And (5) By A. G. Viegas, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit to the Corporation a report from the Executive Engineer as to what alterations or additions he considers necessary in the existing Building By-Laws.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 5th July, 1895.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND, NEAR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 17 PLOTS of Valuable frontage LAND abutting respectively on the Parel Road, Connaught Road, and Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens.

Copies of the Conditions of Sale, Plan showing the positions and limits of the respective Plots, and alternative Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, upon payment of One Rupee for each Set.

Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, [illegible] P.M. [illegible] on MONDAY, the 19th Day of August, 1895.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit prescribed by the Conditions of Sale, and such Deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.

Tenders will remain open for acceptance by the Corporation upto and including the 1st Day of November, 1895, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 25th June, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 522 OF 1894.
JAMES PEARSE .... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
[illegible]ARJEE PESTONJEE MASANI ... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public THAT BY A DECRETAL ORDER made on the 17th June, 1895, in the above Suit, THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible] subsisting between the abovenamed Plaintiff and [illegible]nt, under the firm or style OF PEARSE AND [illegible]NY WAS DISSOLVED as FROM the 6th OCTO[illegible] the Date of the filing of the Plaint in the above [illegible] this 4th Day of July, 1895.

[illegible]ALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
[illegible] James Pearse, the abovenamed Plaintiff.

[illegible]EFERENCE TO THE ABOVE [illegible] HEREBY NOTIFY to the Public THAT [illegible] RYING ON, IN MY OWN NAME, of [illegible] the BUSINESS OF CONFECTIONER, [illegible] Dealer IN the PREMISES FORMERLY [illegible] ME at 22, and now known as No. 73, [illegible], FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES PEARSE.

[illegible]MPBELL'S ARSENIC [illegible]LEXION WAFERS.

[illegible] preparation, now in use by the leading [illegible] America and Europe for improving, [illegible]ing and preserving the Complexion, Rs. 3-8 per Box.

[illegible]BE'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA. [illegible], and you will find no equal to it. Re. 1.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS,
At Reduced Prices. Rs. 2-2.

VIN DE MARIANI.
A fresh supply just on hand. Rs. 3-8.

BOURJOIS JAVA POWDER.
Pink or White, As. 14.

[illegible]MADON, SONS & Co.,
[illegible]3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT; And
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital,
[illegible] Messrs. Cullian Motee & Co., Bombay.

[illegible] of ESTATES to which Letters of [illegible]nistration have been granted to the Administrator-[illegible]mbay, and of Estates which have come under [illegible]

[illegible] BENDIXON, late of the American Mission.
[illegible]R, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. [illegible]anmar.
[illegible]OUZA, late a Goanese deck passenger per [illegible] from Singapore.
[illegible]ORENTINE BOURDIER, generally known [illegible]ME FLORENTINE, late of Bombay, European [illegible]ant.
[illegible] WARNER, late European Assistant, in the [illegible] of A. J. White, Ld.
[illegible] RUSTOMJI KHANDALAWALLA, late of [illegible]ra, Parsee Inhabitant.
[illegible]UISA CARNEY alias BIBI SULTAN NISSA, late [illegible]ombay, Native Christian, Widow.
[illegible]LIL KIRK, Widow of the late DANIEL KIRK, Permanent Way Inspector, N.-W. Railway.
[illegible]AVIS TEMPLAR BUCHANAN, alias TEMPLAR BUCHANAN, late of Poona European Inhabitant.
JOSHI LAKHMIDAS KALANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
CHARLES FREDERICK DELA FOSSE, late European Assistant, in the employ of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 5th July, 1895.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

At [illegible]eamington Spa, Warwickshire.
PRINCIPAL :—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M.A., (CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc. Special Arrangements for India Children. Terms Moderate. References to Lt. Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanic Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West [illegible], Rawalpindi.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, [illegible] horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and [illegible] Up-Country Commissions towards buying and [illegible] of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken [illegible] single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. [illegible]. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural [illegible], is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable large Stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned Hides and Skins of Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Roller Skins and Machines, Casks, Benches Strapping, &c., at Umerkhady, in the Godown of Fazulbhoy Heptoola, near Byramji Hall.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., on the abovementioned premises, under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 232 of 1895, in which Haji Abdul Kadur Buksh and another are the plaintiffs and Christopher Fell is the defendant.

A large stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned, coloured and uncoloured hides and skins of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, roller skins, strappings, picking bands, machines, casks and benches, &c.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

Immediately on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser, the purchaser shall forthwith pay 25 per cent. as deposit and take delivery of the lot the next day after paying the balance of his purchase money.

The above property is now on view.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, July 6, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND, at Fort, belonging to the Municipality of Bombay.

The following two plots of land, suitable for building, situate at the Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, formerly known as Borah Musjid Lane, near Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following two valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 103·36 square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the north side of the improved street, called Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, and bounded on the north by a narrow strip of land measuring 21·48 square yards or thereabouts (which will be charged at the same rate at which the purchaser shall have purchased the said Lot 1), on the west by the passage of Borah Musjid lane, on the east by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, and on the south by Jijibhai Dadabhai Street aforesaid.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 414·98 square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the south side of Jijibhai Dadabhai Street aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the said Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, on the east by Borah Bazaar Street, on the south by the property of Tulsidas Khimji and Bhugwandas Khimji, and on the west by the property of Dadabhai Kavasji Motishah.

Plans of the said land may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting diamond and pearl rings, nuth, gold and silver pieces, rings, necklace, putlies, zoomkhy, wajartik, taviz, ornaments with beads, chain, baju-bands, armlets, anklets, sets of buttons, studs, bangles, earrings, kurgotas, coins, toddar, watches, false pearls, beads and ornaments, wearing apparel, red shawl, kinkab, embroidered caps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 6, 1895.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL ....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 1, Cockspur Street, S. W.
FOREIGN BRANCHES :
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at [illegible] per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted. Hours of Business : 10 [illegible] 4-30 P. M., Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.............$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,937 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (38, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years .... 4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

It paid in India............................ Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn, London, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
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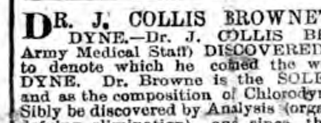

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTUR[illegible]
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RE[illegible]

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from [illegible]
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Ford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you much to-[illegible] because of the medicine you [illegible] to me. Th[illegible] months I was very ill, truly [illegible] I could not plant yams. I c[illegible] could not eat or sleep; but [illegible] again. It is truly a wonderful [illegible] you. Mr. Dunsford, give me [illegible] one more bo[illegible] the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bus[illegible]
Love.

Explanation of above Letter.
"[illegible], at certain times of the year, b[illegible] European residents and the natives the[illegible] break out in boils, which, if not imme[illegible] seen to, not infrequently develop into [illegible] running sores. At these times I can co[illegible] fidently assert that I know of no better med[illegible] than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I [illegible] used with unfailing success both amon[illegible] white and black neighbours. The en[illegible] letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised F[illegible] speaks for itself. For three months he had [illegible] almost a cripple, and yet one of your [illegible] bottles completely set him up. In ordinary c[illegible] even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I [illegible] dear Sir, yours faithfully
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bot[illegible] 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six [illegible] the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a per[illegible]nent cure in the great majority of long-stan[illegible] cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PAT[illegible] MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the wo[illegible] Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDL[illegible] COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Engla[illegible] Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture sh[illegible] see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations [illegible] substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled ven[illegible] The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Comp[illegible] Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, [illegible] "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bo[illegible] WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETT[illegible]

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay G[illegible]* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered fr[illegible]*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs. 43		Per Annum	R[illegible]
Half-yearly .... ,,	25	Half-yearly	,,
Quarterly .... ,,	13	Quarterly	,,
Monthly .... ,,	5	Monthly	,,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum	R[illegible]
Half-yearly .... ,,	29	Half-yearly	,,
Quarterly .... ,,	16	Quarterly	,,
Monthly .... ,,	6	Monthly	,,

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of [illegible] between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2-8
Third do. .... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............As. 2 p[illegible]
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the [illegible] occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which [illegible] an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per lin[illegible]
Second do. .... ,, 4½ ,,
Third do. .... ,, 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for [illegible] siderable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUP[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT[illegible]

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such [illegible]ters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Want[illegible] Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of [illegible]sidence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Adve[illegible]ments belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line..................................... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one R[illegible] and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITI[illegible]
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum.........	12	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-Yearly.........	6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMAR[illegible]
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]an Bank of Bom-bay	20,000	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,455
[illegible] of Bengal	10,000	[illegible]	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
[illegible] of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
[illegible]ercial & [illegible]	10,000 15,000	100	125 75	10 p.c.	167 161
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
[illegible] Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
[illegible]	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£20
[illegible]	[illegible]	$125	all	£1	29
[illegible]	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Half yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	720
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	Nil	55
[illegible]	671	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	31
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	20	935
[illegible]	800	500	500	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	35	1,165
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs [illegible]	815
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs [illegible]	955
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	—	11
[illegible]	800	500	500	25	710
[illegible]	4,000	700	—	Ivd Rs 16	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Ivd Rs [illegible]	750
[illegible]	1,499	500	500	15	530
[illegible]	1,600	1,000	1,000	50	555
[illegible]	2,100	500	500	17½	590
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
[illegible]	875	1,000	1,000	35	715
[illegible]	70	500	500	40	65
[illegible]	4,500	500	500	25	700
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
[illegible]	800	500	500	Nil	405
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,315
[illegible]	1,100	500	1,000	dvd 25	555
[illegible]	600	500	500	25	665
[illegible]					200
[illegible]	1,800	250	250	Ivd Rs 5	175
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,145
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	20	500
[illegible]	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs [illegible]	791
[illegible]	400	250	250	Nil	88
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
[illegible]	2,500	100	100	7½	220
[illegible]	445	1,000	1,000	50	925
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Ivd Rs 35	1,030
[illegible]	337	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
[illegible]	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	
[illegible]	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,495
[illegible]	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
[illegible]	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,210
[illegible]	4,800	100	100	—	
[illegible]	1,779	100	100	Nil	
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
[illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
[illegible]	3,725	625	625	Rs 22½	585
[illegible]	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	Ivd Rs 30	905
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,345 xd
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	50	1010
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	30	800
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	15	115
[illegible]	1,212	250	250	Ivd Rs 12½	375
[illegible]	1,300	250	250	12½	200
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
[illegible]	475	500	500	20	690
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	500	2	860
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
[illegible]	900	500	900	1	570
[illegible]	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	205
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000		710
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000		200
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	—	425

[illegible]AILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	—	£100 £ 18	all —	5 p. c. do.	2,000 52½

[illegible] COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,250	1,250	75	1,37[illegible]
[illegible]	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
[illegible]	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,15[illegible]
[illegible]	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 11 x	22[illegible]
[illegible]	1,180	250	250	45	1,5[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	125	125	15	155
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	11	130
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,880 1,000	1,880 1,000	20 75	311 1,100
[illegible]	400 150	300 500	— 500	20 8	91 1,125
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	2	510
[illegible]	450	450	500	3	41
[illegible]	700 250	100 150	100 150	1 3	151 480
[illegible]	200	100	all	15 pr. ct	233
[illegible]	300 1,000	[illegible]	500 125	55 10	120 110
[illegible]	3,125	[illegible]	400	Nil	350
[illegible]	1,000 1,300 1,000	[illegible] 500 125	all 500 125	15 25 11	170 575 137
[illegible]	100	500	300	25	440
[illegible]	500 200	500 500	75 500	20 20	41 5[illegible]
[illegible]	100 100	1,000 2,000	1,000 750	20 50	2,237 563
[illegible]	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
[illegible]	37	800 1,000	[illegible]	12 80	200 210 1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]	1,750	100	10	10	545
[illegible]	500	50	5	7½	40
[illegible]	5,000	100	10	12 10	135
[illegible]	1,000 500	2,500 875	1,500 625	300 75	5,175 1,305
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	69
[illegible]	800	500	500	3 p. ct	63
[illegible]	720	500	500	6	1,725
[illegible]	1,170	100	100	Nil	5[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	500	5 pr. c	15
[illegible]	1,500	20	200	2	268
[illegible]	2,800	25	250	8 pr. ct.	21
[illegible]	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	1
[illegible]	1,500	100 200	100 175	10 pr. ct 21	14 343
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	300	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Nil	19
[illegible]	4,000 2,000 1,000	100 100 100	100 100 200	9 pr. ct	130
[illegible]	8,000	20	5	10 pr. ct	1,3[illegible]
[illegible]	4,000	100	100		110
[illegible]	6,000	1,000	1,000	2	400
[illegible]	250 1,000 2,000 1,500 9,200	2,000 100 500 100 25	1,000 100 25 100 100	No dvd 9 6 7 dvd Rs 1	2,350 30 1,130 111 284

[illegible]RICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs. 29
[illegible]	29-1 Nainal
[illegible]	25-[illegible]
[illegible]l, old	[illegible]
new	28-12
Gold	28-12
Gold	18-2
[illegible]	18 1
[illegible]	38-2
[illegible]	38-1
[illegible]	205 0
[illegible]	110 0
[illegible]	331 5

[illegible]dent says:—The President's [illegible]ove to the course at Long[illegible] of general curiosity, which [illegible]y manner. It was preceded by [illegible]t, whom M. Casimir-Perier [illegible]nture to employ, the public [illegible]ervant smacked too much of [illegible] Casimir-Perier was a colliery [illegible] to be strongly Reactionist, [illegible] self-made, is looked upon as [illegible]ident, and can do as he chooses, [illegible] which the President and Madame [illegible] the races is elegantly built. Two [illegible]olored livery sat on the high rumble. [illegible] bays was driven by postillions. [illegible] business was to keep the way [illegible] residential equipage, wore a blue frock [illegible] with gold lace and faced with red, breeches, top boots, and a hat with a tri-colored cockade. In all but the coat the suit was exactly like that of outriders. Two men on horseback [illegible]ed the Imperial equipage, but Mont[illegible]lone. He had attached to his leather [illegible] dable-looking white or cutlass. The [illegible] Faure, a lady friend of hairs, and [illegible] private secretary, followed in the [illegible] The Under-Secretaries were in the [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Ladies' Concert, B. V. A.
Gun Club Meet, Love Grove, Worlee, at 4·15 p.m. (weather permitting).
Music on the Esplanade 6 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens 5·45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana XI vs. XXII.
Municipal vs. Ordnance.
Rath Brothers vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
B. V. R. vs. Royal Artillery.
Army and Navy C. S. vs. B. V. A.

TO-MORROW.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet.
John Bright vs. Liberal.
The Indo-Portuguese C. C. vs. the Islam Gymkhana.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Cachar left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Kola and Caledonia entered, and the steamer Thames left, the dock yesterday.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be sent.

Departure for Europe.—Amongst the passengers who left for Europe by the English mail steamer Thames yesterday, was Mr. R. C. Lees, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., who was met at the Victoria Dock by a large number of friends, who had assembled there to wish him bon voyage.

A Restive Horse.—On Wednesday evening, a horse, ridden by Mr. Lidbetter, at the mud sports, subsequently threw that gentleman down, and ran along the Girgaum Road. The animal in its mad career knocked down an old woman, named Gunga, aged fifty-five years. The woman, who sustained a fracture of the left forearm, was conveyed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

Burglary at the [illegible] Hanooman Lane.—Ghella Moolji a Hindu [illegible]smith, residing in the [illegible] Lane, and having his shop close by in the same locality, has reported to the police that, on opening his shop, on Wednesday morning he, found it had been broken into during the night, and jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 465, belonging to his customers, had been stolen.

Assaulting a Woman.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Edward Mitchell appeared to answer the charge of assaulting Mrs. M. Barclay, on the 8th June. The accused had gone to the complainant's bed-room and lifted up the curtain. The complainant remonstrated with him, but he continued to insult her. The magistrate fined him Rs. 20.

A Pick-Pocket.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Manu Laghu, a Hindu, was charged with theft of Rs. 4, from the pocket of Haribhai Govind, a grain dealer. As the latter's attention was directed towards seeing the taboot procession the accused put his hand into his pocket and removed the money. The accused being an old offender was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A Juror and his "very little English."—Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mahomed Ismail Baba Haje, a Mogul juror, on being called to serve on the common jury, applied to be excused on the ground that he understood "very little English." Mr. Justice Jardine told the juror to go to one of the interpreters of the court, and satisfy him that he did not understand English sufficiently well to serve on the jury. Later in the day, on a certificate granted by an interpreter, the juror was exempted from service.

The Hospital for Animals.—On the first of June last there were 129 bullocks, 23 horses, and 11 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June 99 bullocks, 67 horses, 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 72 bullocks, 28 horses, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, 5 among horses, and 6 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:— 13 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 31 dogs, 1 she-goat, 2 parrots, and 1 cock.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	On the Road	J. O. Hume.
Overture	Sängerfest	Branka.
Selection	The Shop Girls	E. A. & I. Caryll.
Valse	Donau Wellen	V. Danari.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	P. D'Lecty.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Marguerite	D. Godfrey.
Polka	Leopoldstadter	Strauss.
[illegible]	[illegible] Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Fiorina	C. Lowthian.
Scotch Selection		Cavallini.
Lyric Gavotte in La Cigale		Lila Clay.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burnt with Sulphuric Acid.—Gopal Bhoaji, a tindal, Govind Bhicoo, Mahadeo Babaji, and Narayen Baboo, employed in a jolly-boat, belonging to Ruttonji, a Commissariat contractor, took four cases of sulphuric acid belonging to Government, on their boat for shipment on board the steamer Chindwara and were steering towards the latter vessel, when one of the boxes rolled, and the jar inside burst. The men attempted to place the box in its proper place, and in doing so were burnt about the arms and other parts of their bodies. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

Rovers' Foot-Ball Club.—A match will be played on the Cooperage Ground this evening between the Rovers and the Band team of the Royal Irish Rifles. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, S. Stevenson; backs, G. Walton and E. H. Stewart; half-backs, J. Allin and N. Catchpole; forwards, Ross, Marrat, G. Fry, F. Simpson, A. Brown, and Jenkins. Royal Irish Rifles Bandsmen; goal, Turbet, backs, Tate, H. Haslett; half-backs, Stansfield, Trowbridge, Haslett; forwards, Brown, Fowler, Harrison, Richardson, Whitley.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 2,565 patients were treated in the month of June last. Amongst them 1,939 were Hindus, 602 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, and 23 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary; 253 were from Punchvati, 1,258 from Nasik, and 428 from adjoining villages; of the Mahomedans 535 were from Nasik, and 67 from adjoining villages; 1 Parsee was from Nasik only; and of the Christians 13 were from Nasik, and 10 from other villages. 20 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A Negligent Driver.—On Thursday, morning about half-past 7 o'clock, a Hindu coachman, named Jeeva Vusson, whilst his carriage was standing at Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, took the bit out of the horse's mouth, and was feeding the animal with bread, when the horse took fright at another horse neighing and bolted, knocking down in its course, a Hindu, named Jeeva Gova, aged fifty years, who sustained fractures of both the bones of the left leg, thigh-bone of the right leg, and the right forearm. The man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying in a critical condition. The driver was arrested, and was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with a rash and negligent act. The case was adjourned, pending the recovery of the complainant.

"Companion to the Solicitors' Clerk."—This handbook (Messrs. Effingham, Wilson and Company) is by [illegible] Jones, who passed many years as clerk [illegible] an eminent solicitor. The experience he then gained further entitles him to deal with the subjects alluded to in this small volume, which will be duly appreciated by the younger brethren of the craft. The usefulness and popularity of the book can be judged from the fact that it has now entered on its third edition. It embraces information on magisterial and criminal law, licensing, bankruptcy, accounts, book-keeping, trust accounts, &c., &c. A solicitor's clerk has generally to [illegible] time and experience to accomplish himself in the multifarious duties of his calling, but a careful study of such books as this will go a great way towards strengthening his hold on his master's confidence, and in enabling him to do his work with greater facility.

Burglaries.—Shaik Fazoola Jummun, a Mahomedan weaver, residing on the third floor of a house, at Madanpoora, locked the door of his room, on Wednesday evening, and went out to see the taboots. On returning home about half-past 2 o'clock on the following morning, he discovered the door open, the lock thereon having been wrenched off, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 106 stolen from an open box in the room.—Another burglary was committed in the same locality on the same night. It appears that Noormahomed Nizam, also a Mahomedan weaver, went out with his family to visit the taboots, and on his return at midnight found the front door forced open, and on entering the place discovered that gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 403 were stolen from a box.—Coolsumbee, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Goghari Moholla, has reported to the police the loss in like manner of jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 326.

Fire at Bhendy Bazaar.—At a quarter-past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out among a quantity of grass, stored on the loft of a stable belonging to one Zenool Abedeen, and situated at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The stable was tented by a couple of hack victoria drivers, who kept their horses therein. It appears that the wife of one occupiers died on Wednesday last, and to perform certain rites consequent upon her death, a caste-dinner was to be given by the husband. Accordingly, preparations for the dinner were being made yesterday in the stable. A number of cooks were engaged, and the various kinds of food was being cooked in large vessels, called "deg." About 3 p.m., one of the cooks, named Taja Ganney, poured a quantity of ghee in a big "deg," and after the ghee had become boiled, he threw in it a chattyful of water, with the result that the ghee at once ignited, and the flame reached the grass stowed in the loft and set it on fire. At first the men in the stable tried to extinguish the conflagration, but finding it beyond their control, they raised an alarm. The Pydhownee engine under Mr. Wilson at once repaired to the scene, followed by the Fort, Byculla, and Colaba steamers. Mr. Willson attached a hose with a stand-pipe with commendable promptitude, and at once commenced pouring water on the flames, which were out in a short time. The damages to the stable is estimated at Rs. 400; and to the grass at Rs. 2. At the time of the fire there were four horses and eight vehicles, all of which were brought out in time. None of the steamers were brought into requisition, as the water from a stand-pipe was found sufficient to cope with the outbreak.

"A Clerk's Handbook."—A clerk's handbook of useful information, published by Messrs. Dubash and Company, is admitted to be a compilation from various sources of useful information to clerks, whether employed in secretariat or by mercantile firms. It opens with a few hints on penmanship, and of the useful subjects treated therein—letter-writing is one, followed by explanations of abbreviations and of Latin and French words, and phrases of frequent occurrence. Some attempt is made at teaching book-keeping to the reader. Though the subject is not treated exhaustively, yet a fair idea is given of the different forms and methods of book-keepers. At the end of the book there is an abstract of civil service regulations for the benefit of Government servants. The author gives one piece of most pertinent advice to clerks generally: He says that as far as possible they should stick to one office as migratory habits are always prejudicial to their interests.

St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and outstation donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1895, towards the Endowment Fund, General Fund, and Christmas List:—H. H. the Maharani Sheoruttun Koer, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I. (in commemoration of his and her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb's safe return to India) and the Standard Oil Co., of New York, each Rs. 100; H. H. Nawab Shums-i-Jahan (in commemoration of his visit to Bombay), H. H. the Maharaja of Hutwa, K.C.I.E., H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E. (in commemoration of the distinguished honour conferred on New Year's Day), H. H. the Chief of Sangli (in commemoration of his visit to Bombay), and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., each Rs. 25; the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., (late Governor of the Presidency of Bombay), H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, Nawab Ahsanollah, Bahadur, C.I.E., Thakore Saheb Shri Mulwaji (in commemoration of [illegible]) [illegible]nollah Bahadur, C.I.E. (second donation) each Rs. 20; the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C.I.E. (annually), Rs. 15; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.; H. H. Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Justice S. Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., Mr. G. B. Reed, I.C.S., Commissioner N.D., Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Murlye, Babu Joy Gobind Law, Rai Seoparshad, Mr. Kerala Varmah Valya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., and Mr. Judah Menahim Messa, each Rs. 10; H. H. the Rani Sahib of Awagarh, H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Janjira, K.C.I.E. (when in Bombay), Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., late Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustamjee Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Edward Wimbridge, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. D. Petit, Mr. Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, G.H.T., Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr. N. Fatehally, Mr. Haji Abdool Latif Haji Aboobaker, Mr. Hajee Issof Mahomed Sulliman, A.L., J.D.I., Mr. R. Whately and Dr. A. S. Farnandez, M.D., each Rs. 5; Mr. B. S. Patell, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Mr. B. Phillips, G.R.L., Mr. S. A. Daigan, N.D.B., and J.B., each Rs. 3; Alex. McK., T. M. and Sons, Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, J. Sp., Mr. Mahomedbhai Nansee, Mr. F. N. Postwalla, and W. G. P., each Rs. 2; the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, Rao Saheb Dalpatram P. Khakhar, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, and M. T., each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

RE-TRIAL OF THE TREACHER COMPANY CASE.

Police Court, yesterday, Mr. [illegible]

At the Mazagon Presidency Magistrate's, delivered H. Dastur, The case, in which P. A. Rodrigues, judgment, a compounder in the employ of Messrs. [illegible] lately and Co.'s Byculla establishment, was retried on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 19-12, belonging to his masters. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainants, while the accused was defended by Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said: The accused is charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. It is proved by oral evidence in the case that he was employed as a compounder in Treacher's Byculla Establishment, and his initials on the prescription book also show that on the 11th November last he was on duty at the dispensary. It seems from the Exhibit A that on that day twenty rupees' worth of medicine were sold for cash from the Byculla Dispensary, and this money is not credited in Treacher's cash account of that or of any subsequent date. (Exhibit C) It therefore necessarily follows that whoever had received this money, has misappropriated it. It is the practice of this firm that the compounder, who receives the cash, must issue a cash memo. to the customer and for this purpose he is supplied with a book of such memos with duplicate numbers, bound in their consecutive order. Whenever goods are sold, a piece of carbon paper is placed between the two duplicates, and the upper memo is written over in pencil, and an exact impression is produced on the next sheet by the carbon paper. The carbon copy is then given to the customer, and the original retained in the file, from which the day book is written up. Exhibit A was found with Lilladhur Munji along with several other cash memos, and there is, I apprehend, no question of its being genuine. Its number is 69312, and it contains the item of Rs. 20 worth of medicines. Exhibit B which is also numbered 69,312, and which was found on the file of the shop, ought therefore to contain the same item as A; but strangely enough, it shows one-fourth dozen tonic four annas, instead of medicines Rs. 20. These four annas seem to be only credited in the shop account of the 11th November last, but the Rs. 20 are not entered. It is patent, therefore that a clear fraud has been perpetrated and that Exhibit A was first separately written over without the carbon paper and given to the customer and afterwards Exhibit B written on the duplicate and a false entry made of four annas in order to show this number in the account book. The question therefore is, who is responsible for the balance viz. Rs. 19-12, and from the evidence before me I have no hesitation in saying that the accused must be held liable. Exhibit A is shown by Mr. James, accused's immediate superior, to be in his hand-writing. The expert has also come to the same conclusion after examining this exhibit with the other exhibits, proved to be in accused's handwriting. Mr. Hoyles, the Assistant Manager swears that Exhibit A is in the handwriting of the accused; though before Mr. Hamilton he was not so positive about it. To refute this evidence, the other two compounders who were on duty with the accused on the date in question, were asked about the handwriting, and Drego stated that it was not in accused's handwriting. But I do not attach any weight to Drego's statement, as he has been dismissed by Treacher and Co., and was suspected of complicity in this crime. Moreover if there were only two persons on the 4th November, who could have written Exhibit A, viz. the other two compounders and the accused, and if each of them denies Exhibit A to be in his handwriting, then how came this document to be written at all. And there is no reason why James and Hoyles should identify it to be accused's handwriting, and not that of any other compounder. It is also urged on behalf of the accused that only three letters are not a sufficient basis of comparison of handwriting, and I admit the soundness of this contention, and if Exhibit A had stood by itself, there might have been some doubt as to who had written it. But there is Exhibit B to be considered. It bears accused's initials. It is sufficiently identified as the handwriting of the accused, and it has never been contended that it is not so. On the contrary the accused [illegible] Exhibit B to be in his handwriting. [illegible] If so, whoever wrote B, ought to have written A, as one is the duplicate of the other. The only explanation forthcoming is, that there was a mistake in the memo book. But what kind of a mistake could have brought about such a result. If there was no duplicate number of 69312, then it might be believed that compounder not finding the duplicate, made a single entry and gave it to the customer; but in the present instance there is a duplicate forthcoming and so this result is not due to that mistake. If memo No. 69312 was in triplicate, then it might be inferred that the first two numbers contained Rs. 20 medicines, and the third came to be written with the next consecutive number, and this was given to the customer, and B retained in the shop. But if so, where is the carbon copy of A for Rs. 20 medicines. That according to the practice ought to have been on the file and is nowhere to be found.

After some further remarks he continued: I have no doubt, a fraud has been committed, and that the accused has had an active part in its perpetration. I therefore convict him of the offence specified in the charge. In passing sentence I hold that this is in its nature a serious offence and deserves more than one month's imprisonment. As, however, Mr. Hamilton, who originally tried the case, ordered only one month's imprisonment, I do not feel called upon to augment this sentence and therefore order accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

Mr. Hemming asked the magistrate to allow the accused to remain on bail, in order to enable him to personally attend the High Court to make an application for revision of the sentence. The magistrate refused the application, stating that after sentence had been pronounced, the accused was no longer under his control. But his worship said that he would detain the accused in the lock-up and if the application was accepted by the High Court he would order him to be released on bail.

TABOOT CASES.

Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Ebrahim Gulam Hussain and two other Mahomedans with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The taboot-wallahs of Takri Street and those of Bapu Khote Street had some dispute between them. When the two taboots met on the Bhendy Bazar Road the men began a free fight Superintendent Grennan, Inspectors Jolliffe, Wilson, Sloane &c. interfered, and the fight was put down. The magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 29 each.—For a similar offence Joosuf Jaffer and four others, who were charged by Inspector Merchant, his worship fined Rs. 20 each.—Jumi Mahomed was fined Rs. 50, or sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Oomer Yacoob during the time when the taboots were being taken to be sea-shore.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following matters were heard at a sitting of the court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee:—

RE VASSANJEE DAMODAR.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent and his relations, Harjivan Virjee and Dharamsi Harjivan. His lordship granted the application, fixing the 31st inst., for the examination.

RE CHOONILAL BHUGANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE AUGUSTINE EUGENIE DE LISBIE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Saiyad Hamid Saiyad Ahmed; Khaita Jadav and another; Harbhangalal Chhaganlal; Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhavla; Anandrao Harichand; Cowasjee Byramjee Gilitwalla; Dhunjibhoy Cursetjee Akarwalla, Ramjee Fakir, and Jamsetjee Muncherje Khambatta.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY THE 5TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force or miles per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·476	WNW	10	98·0	81·5	47	...	3·65	−1·23
Agra	29·492	SW	8	101·0	81·7	51	...	5·49	+1·33
Cawnpore	29·519	W	...	99·4	81·6	60	...	2·83	...
Allahabad	29·501	WNW	12	93·6	82·3	69	...	9·57	+2·05
Jhansi	29·518	WNW	6	98·1	82·[illegible]	59	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·409	SSE	4	111·4	...	...	...	0·11	−0·22
Karachi	29·520	WSW	20	...	81·7	...	...	0·75	−0·06
Jeypore	29·525	W	...	100·1	79·9	66	...	3·27	+0·01
Ajmere	29·614	SSW	9	98·9	79·6	69	...	1·01	−2·37
Deesa	29·625	SW	22	97·8	78·0	75	...	2·74	+0·06
Ahmedabad	29·651	WSW	4	97·7	77·5	71	0·01	6·01	...
Bhuj	29·587	SSW	21	95·0	79·9	81	0·01	1·78	−1·03
Rajkot	29·6[illegible]	SW	15	96·1	76·9	75	...	2·2[illegible]	−1·51
Veraval	29·613	WSW	22	81·5	79·3	87	0·17	2·72	...
Neemuch	29·561	SW	15	91·3	77·4	77	...	5·35	...
Indore	29·671	WSW	6	90·8	73·6	76	...	7·50	+2·82
Saugor	29·605	WSW	5	91·8	74·0	77	...	12·44	−0·81
Jubbulpore	29·589	SW	4	92·5	77·1	72	0·13	17·81	+3·37
Hoshangabad	29·647	W	1	93·4	76·7	73	...	16·55	+5·80
Khandwa	29·677	W	11	95·7	76·1	85	...	6·41	+6·24
Raipur	29·621	ENE	10	93·2	73·6	91	0·22	18·79	−1·09
Nagpur	29·621	WNW	9	91·[illegible]	76·1	81	0·81	13·81	+7·25
Amraoti	29·690	NW	10	93·7	77·8	60	...	7·91	+2·67
Akola	29·665	WNW	18	97·4	76·3	67	...	6·5[illegible]	−1·40
Surat	29·638	SW	6	91·1	79·6	75	0·07	5·7[illegible]	−0·79
Malegaon	29·653	WSW	11	85·4	75·3	75	...	5·68	−7·31
Bombay	29·721	WSW	13	87·0	80·0	79	0·01	18·10	−0·99
Poona	29·716	WNW	16	88·0	70·9	66	...	7·40	−7·31 +1·60
Ahmednagar	29·733	SSW	19	90·2	68·[illegible]	63	...	4·08	...
Aurangabad	29·734	WSW	8	91·0	71·[illegible]	71	...	7·57	...
Sholapur	29·743	NW	15	97·2	...	...	...	6·61	−5·30
Ratnagiri	29·753	NW	9	86·4	...	81	0·04	23·75	−15·51
Belgaum	29·757	WSW	15	83·8	...	85	...	9·21	+0·09
Goa	29·782	NW	[illegible]	85·1	...	83	...	[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·784	NW	5	81·7	...	79	0·22	36·81	−18·09
Mangalore	29·829	N	3	81·2	...	95	3·78	37·1[illegible]	+9·16
Calicut	29·830	WNW	11	...	...	...	1·70	...	+8·38
Cochin	29·815	Calm	...	...	79·[illegible]	...	1·00	34·06	+1·33
Bangalore	29·820	WNW	11	...	66·[illegible]	90	0·46	2·8[illegible]	−1·89
Secunderabad	29·719	WNW	11	96·7	...	...	0·01	3·69	−2·20
Masulipatam	29·639	WNW	19	98·[illegible]	...	84	0·01	1·57	...
Bellary	29·763	WNW	12	92·2	71·4	63	0·11	2·51	...
Cuddapah	29·751	W	M	96·1	74·9	...	0·44	1·15	...
Madras	29·718	NW	8	101·[illegible]	78·0	77	0·03	0·94	−1·67
Coimbatore	29·808	NW	...	...	69·3	...	...	3·06	+1·46
Trichinopoly	29·729	W	13	93·1	77·3	57	...	0·45	−1·50
Negapatam	29·734	NW	9	100·6	74·7	76	1·72	1·80	−0·31
Colombo	29·831	W	16	81·0	77·0	73	...	11·18	+6·36
Aden	29·675	E	9	94·3	80·8	74	...	0·01	+5·03
In colon[illegible]									

[illegible] Wind, Rate per hour, L=Light, M=Moderate, Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local [illegible] (17·10); St. [illegible] J. H.=0·00 (21·30); G. T. H. —0·00 H.—0·00 (18·23); C. P.—0·01 (18·10).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Masulipatam, and of pressure at Veraval, Rajkot, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, a slight rise or fall at Secunderabad and Madras. Elsewhere Bombay, Ratnagiri, has been steady. Readings are lowest to the barometer highest in the south. Gradients are moderate in the north and Westerly to north-westerly winds have been moderate to steep all the reporting stations. The force has been observed at strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, fresh to Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Sec. Neemuch, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning Secunderabad, velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Deesa, and Bombay, 18 at Ajmere, Amraoti and Akola, and 16 at Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra, and in very large excess at Secunderabad. The minimum temperature is from 3 to 5° above its normal at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Banglore. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam, Bangalore, Bhuj and Ajmere, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·78"), over an inch at Negapatam (1·72") and Calicut (1·70"), an inch at Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Raipur, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is 2-3rds of its average strength and indicates the probability of light to moderate local showers there. In the Madras Presidency, humidity and cloud are both increasing, and rain is to be expected.

W. E. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 5.

Friday's observations:—There has been no important change in the pressure. Readings remain highest in Malabar, lowest in the West Punjab, and relatively low over Bengal. The winds are somewhat lighter than they were yesterday, and the northing on the West Coast is less pronounced, but there has been no important alteration in the wind directions, which remain opposed to any general fall of rain. The mean temperature has decreased in Madras, increased in Burma, Bengal and the Punjab, and changed little elsewhere. The heat is excessive in all provinces, except Bengal, and the maxima are between hundred and hundred and ten degrees all over North-West India. General rain has fallen in North-East India, and showers in Central and Southern India, but no rain in North-West India. In Chota Nagpur the amounts are large.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplde. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	21	31	17	10	18	23	13	24
Friday, July 5th	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	21	31	17	10	18	23	13	24
Total fall to July 5th, 1894	23	98	18	40	18	43	17	60
Total fall to July 5th, 1893	38	40	31	0	38	76	34	50

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 8 a.m., on the 2nd July, 1895:—

	[illegible]. In. ct.		Dhola. In. ct.		Jetalsar. In. ct.	
[illegible]	4	54	3	62	2	67
Rainfall on July 1st	0	77	0	0	0	0
Total	5	31	3	62	2	67

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 4, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·741
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of wind	W. WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	378
Fall of Rain	00·0
Total fall during month	0·35
[illegible] year	18·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July	0·01

CALENDAR.—July, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	July 7th, 4h. 20m. a.m.
Last Quarter	July 15th, 8h. [illegible]m. a.m.
New Moon	July 22nd, 10h. 23m. a.m.
First Quarter	July 29th, 1h. 27m. a.m.

Sat. 6—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Ladies' Concert, B. V. A.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana XI. vs. XXII.; Municipal vs. Ordnance; Rath Brothers vs. Elphinstone; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.; B. V. R. vs. R. A.; and Army and Navy C. S. vs. B. V. A.—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 11-25m., 10-58a.; Low water 4-9m., 5-18a.

Sun. 7—4th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Parsee Gymkhana vs. Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Baronet; and John Bright vs. Liberal—Sunrise 5-28 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 0-0a., 11-39a.; Low water 4-49m., 6-0a.

Mon. 8—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—The Deccan Ice Co. meeting—Sale by Auction of Abkari Licenses in Bombay—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder. Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-29 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 0-32a.; Low water 5-26m., 6-32a.

Tues. 9—Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—P. and O. Extra Steamer Aden, from London, expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-29 a.m.; Sunset 6-41 p.m.; High water 0-18m., 1-3a.; Low water 6-2m., 7-13a.

Wed. 10—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Gymkhana Mud Sports—Bombay Gymkhana; Complimentary Smoking Concert to Mr. R. N. Maut, 9-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 0-56m., 1-33a.; Low water 6-37m., 7-46a.

Thurs. 11—Indian Foot-Ball Association, "Trade Cup" Meeting—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 1-33m., 2-2a.; Low water 7-11m., 8-17a.

Fri. 12—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Caledonia—Sunrise 5-30 a.m.; Sunset 6-40 p.m.; High water 2-10m., 2-3[illegible]a.; Low water 7-45m., 8-48a.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at [illegible], SON & Co., Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The rights of woman! What a fine phrase! What a pretty farce! What sonorous platitude! No, dear ladies, says a man of letters, be not led away by those spectacled blue-stockings, who seek to estrange us from one another. The more you try to resemble us, the more you love your charm: electric fluids of the same name repel one another; electric fluids of opposite kinds attract each other. The name of woman will ever be glorious so long as it is synonymous with beauty, tenderness, sweetness, devotion—all the sacred troops of virtues; it will be glorious, thanks to the Lucretias, the Penelopes, the Cornelias, ancient and modern, to the devoted daughters, the loving wives, the adorable mothers, to the thousands of obscure heroines who remind us, in the words of the poet of Antiquity, that the most virtuous women have been those whom the world has heard least of. Thanks to the higher education that is now being administered to young women. Thanks to the institutions that are being founded day by day, with the object of stripping woman of the attributes that render her so attractive in our sight, all that has been said and repeated about the reserve, the modesty, the innocence of the woman, the virtues that made of her a model wife and house-keeper, all this, I say, will soon be quite out of date. Formerly girls were to receive their education at the hands of some good women who did not teach them much, but who did not fail to fit them to be wives, good mothers, and good house-keepers. Now they are taught Latin and French, mathematics, political economy, philosophy, and medicine, and no one knows what besides. Some English ladies are moving heaven and earth to get Parliament to Pass an Act which will allow them to vote. They will, perhaps, one day go so far as to demand seats in the House of Commons. Take care, friends, you are on a downward and dangerous path. It seems that it is your future happiness you stake. Pity the man, who commits matrimony with a woman of high literary tendencies, if he has not the tact, and good fortune to keep on good terms with his dame, for sure as fate, if a quarrel takes place, the wretched, unfortunate is certain to be spiked by the lady's pen. Witness the hapless Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and other eminent personages, who have undergone literary dissections at the hands of their mates. I think a woman's knowledge of chemistry should extend no farther than to melting of butter, her geography to a thorough acquaintance with every hole and corner of the house; her algebra, to keeping a correct account of the expenses of the family; and for her languages heaven knows that one language is enough in all conscience and the less use she makes of that the better."—(From Mr. N. M. Lungrana's Note Book.)

SOME NOTES ABOUT BANDS, MILITARY AND OTHER.

Considerable interest was aroused among all sorts and conditions of musicians in London by a brass band competition, on Saturday last, at the Agricultural Hall, where a musical exhibition had just been opened. The bands came from the North of England and the Midlands, and, amateur organisations though they are, they created something like a sensation among those whose opportunities of learning what a brass band really is have been limited. The world is very slowly being educated up to brass band possibilities, and only those who have heard such a body as the Wyke Temperance Band, of Bradford (the winner in the Agricultural Hall contest); the Besses o' the Barn, of Manchester, which came second; or the Linthwaite of Huddersfield, which was third, can have a notion what those possibilities are. The perfection of these bands is however, hardly more striking than the circumstance that seven of the eight prize-winners on Saturday last accomplished their triumph with instruments made by one firm (Besson's). The handsome prizes, presented to the victors, were as great a tribute to the perfection of the instruments as to the execution of the performers. There has probably not been an important exhibition in the last quarter of a century at which Messrs. Besson have not been seen to advantage with their now famous "prototypes," and the announcement of their new "score" makes the following notes of a brief conversation which a representative of the Home News had a few days ago with Messrs. Besson's managing director specially apropos. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that not only do Messrs. Besson make the instruments for the great amateur bands of the North of England, but there is hardly an army in the world which does not look to them for some part of its musical equipment.

"You do a very large foreign trade, do you not?" said the interviewer.

"Look at these orders from all parts of the world," answered Messrs. Besson's representative, taking down portfolios of papers. "They come from New York, Sydney, Melbourne, Ottawa, Auckland, Johannesburg, and all parts of the Greater Britain beyond the seas—so that the solitudes of the American Rockies, the Australian Bush, the African Forest, and the Indian Jungle now re-echo the stirring strains of Besson instruments in pleasing contrast to the discordant howls of wild beasts or the yells of bloodthirsty savages. We also supply Kashmir, Kapurthala, Chamba, Patiala, and many other places in India, our Indian agents being Messrs. Bevan and Co., of Calcutta. There is a good deal of enthusiasm in India in connection with brass band. A son of the chief musician to the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been over here at the expense of the Gaekwar, has just taken his diploma as a bandmaster. We have for long years past devoted peculiar attention to the military bands in India. We make special reed instruments for tropical climates. Instead of using wood, we employ a material, registered under the title of 'Reliable,' which will stand any warmth or effects without splitting or warping. We have also beautiful such improvements and simplifications in that being adopted, instrument the 'Saxophone' that it is now Army, both England all the best bands of the British [illegible]

"Which countries in the tive."

[illegible] chiefly,—outside India?" [illegible] make for

"Persia, Siam, and Japan. Some years ago an o[illegible] came from Persia for eighty clarionets. We have never been able to find out what these were for, though we have heard that someone intended to start a band with these ear-splitting instruments. As twelve clarionets form the maximum for a military band it may be imagined what the effect of eighty of them played together would be."

"No doubt some of your bands have seen service in the late Chino-Japanese war?"

"One of the hopes cherished here is that the bullets of the Chinese did more harm among the instruments of the band than among the Japs. We executed large orders before the war. Our connection with Japan began under somewhat remarkable circumstances. Some thirty years ago some Japanese official, happening to be in Hong Kong, heard the band of H. M. 10th Regiment stationed there play under the direction of Mr. Fenton, from Kneller Hall. He was so impressed that he engaged Mr. Fenton as bandmaster for the Mikado's forces, at a salary of £2,000 a year and with a house to live in. In proceeding to form bands on European lines in Japan, Mr. Fenton recommended to the Japanese authorities the same instruments as H.M's 10th Regiment was then using—viz., Besson's. The Japanese Army and Navy bands have used Besson's 'prototypes' ever since."

"Who shall say how great a part many a band of yours has had in sending men on to victory or a glorious grave! Have you any relics of battles in which Besson's bands have been engaged?"

"One of very special interest, which shows that our instruments are available in emergencies for other than musical purposes. After the slaughter at Isandula a battered bugle bell was found. It had clearly been used as a weapon of defence, and, from its condition when picked up, it was obvious that it had been employed about the skull of a Zulu. It did not save its owner's life, but it is reasonable to surmise that it sent at least one of his enemies to his last reckoning."

THE YELLOW MAN.

The competition of the Yellow Man in the industrial world is one of the most significant facts of the time. Some very interesting remarks on it were made yesterday by Sir Thomas Sutherland. The [illegible] of the P. and O. Company believes that the late war will give a great impetus to trade—but to what trade? To the trade, not of this country, he says, but of Japan itself:—

He [illegible] Japan was likely, during the next few years, to exhibit very marked progress, but he was afraid that progress would be of no benefit to either British manufacturers or shipowners. As Bombay had superseded Manchester in the spinning trade to a large extent, so Japan was now straining every nerve and had succeeded to a large extent in superseding Bombay. A small straw showed the way the wind blew, and a single fact, as was brought to his notice a few days ago, pointed in the direction he was indicating. Only two years ago an enormous trade was done between the North of Europe and India in lucifer matches; but within the last twelve months the whole of the trade had, he understood, been absorbed by Japan.

Mr. Stead has foreshadowed the time when Yellow millionaires will take their seats at Chatsworth and Eaton Hall. Sir Thomas Sutherland gives another side of the picture in his forecast that some successor of his in the chairmanship of the P. and O., would have "to summon the general meetings of the company, not in London, but in Hongkong, Hiogo, or some great Eastern port, and that their service, instead of being pivoted on London as at present, would be pivoted on some port in the Far East where their expenditure, and he was afraid their dividends also, would be paid in silver."

In this connexion, another small straw reaches us from a different quarter. One of the first effects of the cessation of hostilities between China and Japan has, according to a Calcutta newspaper, been an increased demand by Japan for Bengal jute manufactures. A considerable proportion of this demand has been for jute yarns, which is said to be quite a novel feature in the trade. It is inferred that the Japanese intend to make a bid against India and Dundee for the supply of jute, as well as other fabrics, to China and the Eastern Archipelagos, as well as for the home consumption. Whether the Japs will succeed in under-selling their competitors remains to be seen. In the meantime, some of the Calcutta mills have been spinning jute yarns for the Japs, "with very profitable results."

The distribution of electricity for power purposes in St. Louis, U.S., is done by three companies. It has replaced steam in hundreds of small manufactories and elevator service, but it is in connection with street railways that it has accomplished its greatest work. There are nine companies operating 275 miles of single track, running 500 motor cars, with 20,000 horse-power of electrical equipment, and 600 trailers. There are eight power-houses, with a total electrical equipment of about 23,000 horse-power.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all soaps—The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely sure. A boon to sensitive skins, Indispensable for children. [illegible] Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE STRATHNAIRN MEMORIAL.

The equestrian statue to the memory of the late Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, which is erected at the junction of the Brompton and Knightsbridge Roads, facing Sloane Street, was unveiled on June 19. The memorial was decided upon in its present form at a public meeting at the Mansion House in November 1890 resulting in the appointment of a large and representative committee, of which the then Lord Mayor (Sir Henry Isaacs) and the Duke of Grafton consented to act as chairmen, and Major Dyke Marsh and Mr. W. J. Soulsby as honorary secretaries. The movement received hearty support from the royal family, and was taken up cordially by the sister Services and other subscriptions to the amount of about 3,500l. were received, and Mr. E. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., was selected to carry out the work.

The statue is placed on a pedestal of Portland stone. Lord Strathnairn is represented in a field-marshal's uniform, with helmet prescribed in the regulation for field service in the East. The feathers, the belt, and the sword are elaborately gilded. Round the corners of the pedestal are the name and titles of the late field-marshal in bronze letters, on the various panels are recorded, in small letters, the many actions fought during his long and distinguished career, and the words "Erected by his friends and comrades 1895," and "Cast from guns taken in 1858 by the Central India Field Force, and presented by the Government of India." Lower down on the front and rear plinths of the pedestal are placed the words, "Field-Marshal Hugh Rose, Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B., G. C. S. I. Born 6th April, 1801, Died 16th October, 1885," and also an inscription which runs as follows:—"Chivalrous and brave; an intrepid leader; the friend of the soldier; for 65 years in the service of his Queen and country; his splendid gallantry won the devotion of the troops he led so often to victory, during a most critical epoch in the history of the British Empire."

At the opening ceremony there were present among many other distinguished officers:—Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, the Duke of Grafton, General Lord Clarina, Lord Eustace, the Earl of Morton, Lord Mark Ker, Admirals Maxse and Sir E. Fanshawe, Generals Sir John Ewart, R. Calthorpe, Lyttelton Ainsley, Sir Owen Burne, Paget, Hume, Webber, Goodenough, Sir W. Olpherts, Sir Francis Norman, Sir St. George Foley, M. Dillon, Hay, Hope, Rohny, Sir James Hills Johnes, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Andrew Clarke, Alastair Macdonald, Sir Seymour Blane, Gordon, N. Lyttelton; Major-Generals John Tryer (commander of the Cork District), Goldsworthy, M.P., Dodgson, Fowler, Massenden; Colonels Malleson, Little, Gossett, F. Russell, Montagu, Thackeray; Major Dyke Marsh; Captains O. Duncombe, Malmsley; Sir F. Macnaghten, Sir David-Baird, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir John Donnelly, Messrs. Alma Tadema, R.A., W. H. Harris, Douglas Gordon, and W. J. Soulsby (honorary secretary.)

Lord Roberts, addressing the Duke of Grafton, said:—My Lord Duke,—At the wish of the committee and subscribers of Strathnairn Memorial Fund, I beg to request that you will do us the honour to unveil the equestrian statue which is now before us; and I have the greater pleasure in being their mouthpiece on this interesting occasion, because I know it to be their unanimous desire that a general officer like yourself, who served in the great campaign in the Crimea, who has endeavoured so consistently to render this memorial a fitting one, and who is so well known as one of the late field-marshal's oldest friends should perform this duty. As to the late Lord Strathnairn himself, on whose staff I served for many years in India, and whom I may also claim as a warm friend, I need not say much on the present occasion, for to speak of his various achievements, both in the field and in more peaceful avocations, would fill many pages, if not, indeed, volumes. In Ireland, in Syria, and Lebanon, in Constantinople, in the Crimea, in India, and again, during the last four years of his life, at home, he rendered services to his country which [illegible] [illegible] may sum up his qualifications in the words of his friend and comrade, the late Lord Napier of Magdala, who said, in 1864, when the late field-marshal was leaving India, that never had the Army in India a chief more earnestly solicitous to ensure its efficiency than Sir Hugh Rose; never had the Army in India been in a more efficient condition; never had the Army in India a chief whom it would have followed in the field, against a foe worthy of it, with fuller confidence of success. I will merely add that the work, entrusted four years ago to Mr. Onslow Ford, A. R. A., has been carried out amid heavy difficulties by that gentleman, with an anxious desire to please the subscribers, and I now ask your Grace to perform the pleasing task of unveiling it.

The Duke of Grafton, in reply, said:—I have the greatest pleasure in carrying out your wishes in unveiling a memorial to one whom the nation honours, and whose achievements your Lord Roberts, have (as far as opportunity permits at a ceremony of this kind) so truly and fully described, and it would be difficult for me to add any remarks without occupying, as you justly observe, too long a space of time. I will, therefore, only make a few remarks in reference to him. Hugh Rose, afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, was born in 1801; he entered the Army in 1820; he served, as you have heard, in both the military and diplomatic services with such distinction that, in addition to all other honours and rewards for such services to his country, our Queen raised him to the rank of field-marshal in 1877. He died, somewhat suddenly, in 1885, and thus closed a career of which the British nation is most justly proud, and I may add that the French Government offered to pay every homage to his remains in remembrance of having been associated as the Queen's Commissioner at head quarters with the French Army in the Crimea. The long list of subscribers, not only in Great Britain and her colonies, but notably in India, proves the public admiration and personal regard in which he was held. I must also [illegible] taken, the statue is made of the metal from the Rose commanded [illegible] battles in India when Sir Hugh we have to thank the Central India Field Force, and earnest request of Lord Roberts [illegible] of India, who, at the them, feeling that they could not be used [illegible] honourable purpose. I may state also that the original overflowing meeting to consider the memorial, held at the Mansion House under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, and with the entire approval of the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief, was due to Major Dyke Marsh, and with the zealous co-operation of Mr. Soulsby, for whose kind services we cannot be too grateful, we have been enabled to carry out this long delayed memorial. We very sincerely thank the Vestryman and Vestry of Westminster for their kindness in granting the site on which this memorial is placed, and I feel sure that generations to come will look upon it as a worthy record of a great general whom the world honours; and now, in thanking Mr. Onslow Ford for the pains he has taken in the execution of this work, I will no longer detain you, but, obediently to you request, declare the statue unveiled. (Applause.)

Mr. Piper, the Chairman of the Westminster Vestry, said it was a great pleasure to have a work of that description placed in so prominent a position in their parish, and the vestry would do all in their power to preserve it.

At the close of the ceremony Mr. Onslow Ford was introduced to the Duke of Grafton, and warmly congratulated on the successful manner in which he had carried out the undertaking.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR EAST AFRICA IN SIX PARAGRAPHS.

We question whether anything but a small majority of newspaper readers have any clear conception of what the Government proposes to do in East Africa.

We take it that the intentions of the Cabinet are as follows:—

1. The Government will start work on the railway "with no unnecessary delay," and in default of further explanation last night, we conclude it is to go up all the way to the Lake.

2. Uganda, the lake country farthest from the coast, where the worthy Mwanga reigns in name, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries now wage spiritual instead of carnal warfare, is to continue to be a Protectorate within its old territorial limits, governed by Mr. Berkeley, who will report direct to the Foreign Office.

3. The country intervening between Uganda and the ten mile strip on the coast, which the Company is now evacuating in return for a cheque for £50,000 is to be also a protectorate, as absolutely distinct as Uganda is from Zanzibar control, but under the authority of our Consul General at Zanzibar.

4. Witu, the coast and river Tana region, which was a Protectorate when the Company took over the administration from Downing Street and was handed back to the Government two years ago, and has since been placed under the authority of the Sultan and Mohammedan law, now reverts to its former position of Protectorate, and has no dependence upon Zanzibar. It, like the country referred to in the foregoing paragraph, will come under the authority of our Consul-General at Zanzibar.

5. The ten-mile strip concession which the Sultan is now getting back (by giving away the hoard of £200,000 which his Government got from the Germans for extinguishing his rights in their sphere) will be placed under the same administration as the country behind it and Witu, but it will remain the Sultan's (for the present at any rate), and Downing Street will pay Zanzibar for it the yearly rent which the Company used to pay, £11,000, which, with the interest at 3 per cent. on the £200,000, will make the amount the Sultan is to draw annually on account of what now remains of his sovereignty on the African mainland £17,000.

6. Finally, the Sultanate of Zanzibar is not to be abolished—at least, the Government did not mention last night that they had any intention of the kind.

The great Boundary-street scheme of the London County Council is slowly developing, and a large part of the land from which the slums have been swept is now under active building operations, the small first section having been finished. The part now in hand is much larger, and no less than eight blocks of building are getting their foundations in. Some of these sub-structures are complete, and are ready for the houses to go up upon them. The original intention was to carry out the whole of this great work through the Council's own Works Department, but, owing to differences of estimates on the part of the Architect's Office and the works, this arrangement seems likely to break down. A fine new roadway has been constructed from Shoreditch, and with the completion of this B section a very imposing advance will have been made. This portion of the work includes a cafe and an office for weights and measures.

SKINNY MEN and W[illegible] Women, do not be disheartened. Peter's Barm [illegible] will protect you from an untimely grave, as it restores the system, increases Brain Power, strengthens physical tissue, [illegible] the shattered constitution [illegible] Is a special food for the [illegible] MADON, SONS & Co.

THE PIRACY OF T[illegible]

In the Queen's Bench Division Mr. [illegible] sitting without a ju[illegible] case of the Exchange Telegraph [illegible] and Co. The plaintiffs are the [illegible] agency, and they sought an injunction [illegible] the defendant, Asbey Cromaire, [illegible] and Co., to restrain him from [illegible] information collected by them and [illegible] subscribers. Mr. Finlay, Q. C., Mr. [illegible] Mr. Scrutton appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir R. Webster, Q. C., Mr. Cock, Q. C., [illegible] Macaskie represented the defendant.

Mr. Finlay in opening the case said the plaintiff company circulated the minute fluctuations of stocks upon the Stock Exchange. For this purpose they employed a gentleman on the Stock Exchange who collected the information for them and transmitted it by special wire to their offices, from whence it was transmitted to their subscribers. The defendant carried on the business of what was known as an "outside broker," and was the author, nominally at least, of a work called "Gregory's Hints to Speculators"—a work which contained a great deal of information as to how operation may be carried on with the assistance of the author. The action was brought to restrain the defendant from availing himself of the information collected by a gentleman engaged by the plaintiffs for the purpose, a Mr. Herbert. No one would for a moment dispute that it would be open to the defendant to engage someone on the Stock Exchange to collect the information and transmit it to him, but what the defendant did was this. He opened relations with certain subscribers to the plaintiff company, and obtained the information from them. His lordship would see from the terms of the contract made between the plaintiffs and their subscribers that this was clearly a breach of the agreement under which the information was supplied. The contract expressly stated that the intelligence supplied by the company was copyright, and was to be used in the offices or other places where delivered, and was not to be supplied to non-subscribers either for a pecuniary consideration or otherwise.

[illegible] TAPPING THE WIRES.

Mr. Finlay having explained the mechanical process by which the tape prices are sent out, Mr. Justice Mathew said: You say the defendant practically taps the wire?—Mr. Finlay: Yes, that is exactly what he has done.

Continuing, counsel said the Stock Exchange committee raised objections to the supply of information to the outside brokers, and the defendant had his contract determined on March 31, 1894. In September, 1894 it was found that he was getting the information which the plaintiffs collected, through the subscribers. At first it was found that the information was coming through a Stock Exchange News-paper Company, and the contract with the Company was determined, but it was discovered that defendant was still getting the information [illegible] Messrs. Wolff and other subscribers.

[illegible] CONTRACT.

The contract of Messrs. Wolff was determined for breach of condition of contract. They, however, undertook not to communicate the information received and were restored on terms. On September 19, Messrs. Wolff wrote complaining that the [illegible] had been [illegible], and though an inspector of the plaintiff company had called, they were still [illegible] Mr. Davies, managing director, wrote to explain that the instruments had been cut off because of a contravention of the contract by furnishing [illegible] Gregory with the plaintiff's prices. If Messrs. Wolff would not continue it, plaintiff company would put them into circuit immediately. Mr. Willis, secretary of Wolff's, wrote back expressing surprise, and said that plaintiff company were entirely in error in charging them with supplying the prices. When the Exchange Telegraph Company again found that Wolff's were still sending prices, the messengers were watched, Messrs. Wolff then wrote, "We are much surprised, apart from your acting in the capacity of spies, at your letter." On October 8, the plaintiffs wrote that they had the evidence of the continuance of the breach of the contract, and threatening to terminate service. In reply to this, Wolffs pointed out that the plaintiffs' conclusive evidence was not reliable, as the information had been obtained from three distinct sources. Turning to the legal aspect of the matter, Mr. Finlay said: Suppose a man wrote letters to his friend, the friend had a right to read the letters, and might show them privately to his family circle. If, however, he [illegible] them in the [illegible] would restrain him at once, for the author could not be cut [illegible] but he might not publish at all [illegible] [illegible]tionally. He might communicate information in a circle on the terms that it should not go further. A case which threw some light on the point was that of Caird v. Sime, which was heard in the Appeal Court. Principal Caird was engaged in delivering a series of lectures as professor of a Scotch University, when he discovered that a student was taking down the lectures and publishing them. The student, who was the defendant in the action, was restrained on the principle that though he was admitted to hear the lectures, it was part of the contract that he should not publish them. The principle was not a new one, for there was the well known case of Dr. Abernethy, who restrained a man from taking down his lectures.

REGISTRATION OF TELEGRAMS GIVES COPYRIGHT.

In conclusion, Mr. Finlay mentioned that the company's information was transmitted, and received on an instrument at the plaintiff's premises in one room, taking shape in the form of the document which was sold to anyone who desired it under the name of the "Exchange Telegraph Copyright Financial Intelligence," and that was registered as a periodical publication. The same instrument which transmitted the information to the [illegible] instead of the document from which the document [illegible] was prepared.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Can anyone go and ask for a copy?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Mathew: Then what [illegible] infringed? The defendant might [illegible] Yes, but he could not copy or [illegible]

Mr. Justice Mathew: [illegible] he has reproduced it on his board [illegible] be entitled to [illegible] liked, but he could not multiply [illegible] man who bought a [illegible]

Mr. Finlay said that, if a man came [illegible] and supposes he recited aloud to [illegible] overheard, and so no one took down [illegible] and proceeded to publish it, that [illegible] of the copyright existing in the [illegible] [illegible] the publication [illegible] It was not necessary [illegible] if it was taken from the [illegible]

Mr. Justice Mathew [illegible] refer to send a copy to [illegible] back to [illegible] paper [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] company's [illegible]

OUR COMMERCE IN [illegible]

Two interesting papers were read [illegible] the United Service Institution, the first [illegible] W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R., entitled "[illegible] War Time," the second and complementary [illegible] Mr. H. L. Swinburne, "A scheme of [illegible] Protection." Accompanying the papers was [illegible] the North and South Atlantic Oceans, with [illegible] and lines of convoy clearly marked and [illegible]

Lieutenant Crutchley's plan of action was [illegible] to cover the contingency of a Franco-Russian [illegible] Assuming that convoy will be required for [illegible] tion of our trade, he divides our merchant [illegible] two classes—the fast, steam trade and the [illegible] trade. The former, provided it has a [illegible] fourteen knots and upwards, will require [illegible] but for the latter a system of strict [illegible] be necessary. The principal trade [illegible] finds its way past the two great Southern [illegible] coming into the Atlantic Ocean on its [illegible] Britain, or requiring to be seen safely [illegible] south, was the only one with which he [illegible] Suez Canal, according to leading naval experts, [illegible] the event of war, be entirely impracticable [illegible] have gained and held absolute command of [illegible] Probably, therefore, all of our trade now [illegible] through Suez Canal will have to be diverted to the [illegible] of Good Hope or Cape Horn routes. This being so [illegible] most vital point will be the question of coal. [illegible] first at Table Bay, the fact is that at present the greater part of the coal supplied to vessels in Table Bay [illegible] exported from Great Britain.

The coalfields of Australia and New Zealand, however, are practically inexhaustible, and there would be a large trade between their ports and Table Bay [illegible] the Falkiands South of Gibraltar, Sierra Leone is [illegible] only coaling port of any size. Madeira, Cape Verde and the Canaries might be used on occasion, [illegible] Angola Bay would be a good station.

In the South Atlantic the Falkland Islands would be amply sufficient as coal depots—a dozen might be established there. With Madagascar in French possession, [illegible] our Eastern trade will further under convoy is a contingency we may some day be called on to face. Sierra Leone, therefore, being the first station south of Gibraltar, a trade convoy would break up there, and those vessels bound for the Cape of Good Hope would proceed under guard of warships, having Ascension and St. Helena as their coal bases, as far as twenty degrees South, where the Cape ships would meet and take them into Table Bay. The western convoy would go to Parnambuco, and thence to the Falklands. Fast ships would be necessary to keep the patrols and coaling bases in touch, and for this purpose large fast mail steamers of high coal endurance would be of the utmost service.

The "Scheme of Commerce Protection" propounded by Mr. H. L. Swinburne was dependent upon (1) The nature of the attack to be met; (2) The extent of water to be protected; (3) The amount of naval force that can be exclusively devoted to the purpose. With regard to the first point, assuming we are masters of the sea, we can keep the main force of the enemy tied up. As to the second point, the North and South Atlantic include every trade route which requires protection; and to the third, and most important point, the answer is that our commerce should be protected by just as much force as we can spare without reducing the remainder of our Navy to a strength at which it would not be powerful enough to hold supreme command of the sea. To the further question, Are we in a position [illegible] to which answer is the affirmative, [illegible] maintained [illegible] by a combined system of [illegible] North and South Atlantic could be protected from any raiding attack that could do our trade [illegible] One hundred and four ships could be withdrawn from our Navy and devoted exclusively to safeguarding our commerce without in any serious degree weakening our fighting line. These ships would be: Three battleships of the second class, eight of the third class, thirteen first-class armoured cruisers, [illegible] first-class cruisers, and one coast-defence ship. [illegible] remainder of the ships would be second [illegible] cruisers. The distribution of these [illegible] in the North and South Atlantic was given in tables accompanying the paper. In conclusion, Mr. Swinburne said that his scheme was only put forth to elicit professional opinion. It was a mere truism to say that our commerce is enormous, that its [illegible] to our empire, and that its protection is one of the causes which has made our glorious Navy what it is and for which it exists.

A brief discussion followed the paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale [illegible] these Advertisements is as follows: Not [illegible] each succeeding line As. 8. No [illegible] admitted under this Scale.

[illegible] The Property of a Lady. [illegible] Overstrung Sympathetic [illegible] in thorough good tone, order and [illegible] be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and [illegible] and Poona.

[illegible] ESPLANADE HOTEL.— FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on [illegible] hire. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under [illegible] VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.— Indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of [illegible] Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., [illegible] Street, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE !! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble [illegible] Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE [illegible] G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

A LADY Gold Medalist seeks ENGAGEMENT as MUSIC TEACHER in public or private Schools, or Families. Terms moderate. Apply "X." care of this Office.

A GENTLEMAN desires to have an English Lady or Gentleman as TEACHER of ENGLISH. Communications to "J. C." care of this Office.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.— Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-1 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.— MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAIN GUAGES.—British Association Pattern; 5 inch receiving surface, with accurately graduated Glass Measure. Each Rs. 11.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Importation [illegible] Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and [illegible] Pandra's Palace, Fort,

[illegible] VIEW.—Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY'S [illegible] Sale of Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Plants, [illegible] Road, Malabar Hill.

[illegible] CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers [illegible] Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

[illegible] TO LET, in Armenian Lane, [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply [illegible] care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Two BUNGALOWS, with Compounds and Stables, on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Monthly Rent for each Rs. 68. And one Bungalow in the 3rd Marg ... Pakhadi Street, Mazagon. Monthly Rent Rs. 15.— Apply to Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

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WANTED, an Active and Intelligent SURVEYOR, with Practical knowledge of Road-making and Levelling. Salary, [illegible] per month to commence with. Apply BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Applicat[illegible] to Manager, GREAT [illegible] HOTEL, Rangoon.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the [illegible] and Railway goods sheds as also on the Line of a Tram [illegible] the Proprietor, Mr. Posonji, very obliging; he makes one feel at home; and I shall always be glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. [illegible]

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollane, of Stamford Hill, London, says:—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 [illegible] in constant use. I have done [illegible] Costumes, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it [illegible]

[illegible] ANDS die by Snake-bites, but [illegible] Feverish Patients have been saved by [illegible] AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon [illegible] kar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I [illegible] Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon [illegible] I have found Batliwala's [illegible] efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., [illegible] Works:—Found it of wonderful [illegible] R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, [illegible] it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:— [illegible] malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief [illegible] says:—It is really a dying man's Gold [illegible] Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, [illegible] May also be had of KEMP & Co.; [illegible] PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA &

[illegible] OF ATTORNEY, [illegible] annas. Can be had at the

[illegible] Professor of Languages, [illegible] give LESSONS in French, [illegible] Italian, under a short and [illegible] pil's or own residence. Terms [illegible] Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per [illegible] Apply to "N B," care of this

[illegible] hear of an APPOINTMENT [illegible] either as a Housekeeper, [illegible] Nursery Governess, or Matron. [illegible] Address "L. S." care of this

[illegible] INSON and Co., East India [illegible] and Agents, undertake all Agency Business [illegible] Buildings Charing Cross, London.

[illegible] CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Con[illegible] Importer of French, English and Italian [illegible] Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always [illegible] of every Description.—83, Meadows Street,

[illegible] INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An [illegible] able Book for Travellers in India and the [illegible] Special Time and Fare Tables of all the [illegible] Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, [illegible] Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible] Map of India revised from Official [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and [illegible] and Railway Terminus.

[illegible] GLOSTER CHEESE, on Cut, [illegible] COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb.—JAMES [illegible] 73, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street,

[illegible] AND SUMMARY, published Week[illegible] the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the [illegible] Budget also, containing all the information of the [illegible] week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian [illegible] Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English [illegible] Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

[illegible] ISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the [illegible] AGER, 13, High Road, Kilburn, London.

[illegible] YS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible] REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of [illegible] other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; [illegible] Annas 4.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.— 18ct. Gold Pencil cases [illegible] for Cedar Pencils, plain or engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. [illegible] Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.— Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beconu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

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A BOON TO SPORTSMEN.—J. HENRY, PRACTICAL TAXIDERMIST and PRESERVER [illegible] Mahomed [illegible] Lane, Calcutta.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1895.
With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE [illegible] 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "[illegible] of India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Baroda, 2,021 tons, Captain L Doherr, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line ss Locksley Hall, 2,193 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G E Dias, Lieut F L Lloyd and 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (3rd July) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mitchell, Mrs McKay, and four children, Lieut Lloyd, Lieut Harcourt, and 37 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Drummond	1872	Crockett			Finlay Muir & Co
C	Mohammadi	1250	H[illegible]	Castle... Calcutta	6-7	B & P S N Co
D	Cy of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	Karachi	9-7	F Forbes & Co
F	Jubeda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	10-7	H C Joosub
H	Tenasserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
K	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satronji	548	Davie	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Karachi	6-7	Shepherd & Co
N	Patna	1164	Leving	Aden	5-7	M Mackenzie
O	Cachar	2032	Duchesne	Marseilles	5-7	K Nixon & Co
Q	Laseyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	12-7	A Simeon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Caledonia	7558	Andrews	London	12-7	P & O Co
3	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	4-7	C Barboro
4	Thames	4078	Symons	Aden	5-7	P & O S N Co
4	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	9-7	M Mackenzie
5	Mazagon	3373	Denny	London	9-7	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2169	Hemming	China	10-7	P & O S N Co
8	M. Baquehem	2740	De Grise	Trieste	9-7	A Lloyds
9	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hull	6-7	C Edulji & Co
10	Australia	1378	Barber	Antwerp	8-7	Glade & Co
12	L. Hall	2193	Collin	Karachi	6-7	E Bates & Co
11	Dumra	480	Livingstone	Karachi	6-7	M Mackenzie
15	Chateau Ygnema	2239	Chenny	Marseilles	19-7	Bombay Co
15	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co
16	Baroda	2023	Doherr	Calcutta	5-7	Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Clyde	409	Weighell	Not fixed	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	California (s)	Dechaille	Put back from sea.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Cachar (s)	Duchesne	Marseilles.
	Thames (s)	Symons	Aden.
	Baroda (s)	Doherr	Calcutta, &c.
	Patna (s)	Stebbing	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Locksley Hall, Captain Collin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nadir, for Jedda, &c.
" Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Caledonia, for London, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia (s), 3529, Andrews
Mazagon (s), 3280, Denny
Clan Drummond (s), 1877, Crockatt
City of Edinburgh (s), 2102, Frame
Brinkburn (s), 2096, Jacob
Samoa (s), 4507, Fraser
Australia (s), 1614, Barbar
Cachar (s), 2031, Duchesne
Chateau Yquem (s), 2270, Jhemoy
Maq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Grisogao
Terra (s), 1778, Petersen
Bisagno (s), 1490, Barabino
Rohilla (s), 2175, Hemming
Jubeda (s), 1571, Tyndall
Clyde (s), 2193, Weighell
La Seyne (s), 1151, Etienne
Baroda (s), 1896, Doherr
Arion (s), 1823, Disney
Kurdistan (s), 1930, Whitlock
Langoe (s), 1493, Milne
Locksley Hall (s), 2193, Collin
Plympton (s), 1850, Page

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Dalhousie, B[illegible]
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Warren Hastings, Street.
R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Assaye, Cave.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel	Captain	From
23	Assyria (s)	Pick	Bombay
24	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Bombay
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf
27	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Bombay
	Thibet (s)	Garett	Jeddah via Aden
28	Hermann (s)	Meyer	Bombay
	Aurora (s)	Fell	Aden
	Bahaduri (s)	Keyzer	Bombay
29	Maroe (s)	Berard	Madagascar
	Pemba (s)	Thomas	Persian Gulf
	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Aden
30	Cambay (s)	Rowland	Colombo
July.			
1	Java (s)	Kendall	Bombay
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Bombay

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel	Captain	Destination
24	Simla (s)	Grier	Bombay
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Marseilles & Antwerp
27	Assyria (s)	Pick	Persian Gulf
28	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Bombay
28	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Bombay
	Kurdistan (s)	Whitelock	Bombay
	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Bombay
29	Bahaduri (s)	Keyzer	Bombay
	Lanermore (s)	Moffett	Amsterdam
	Worsley Hall	Black	Hull
30	La Seyne (s)	Etienne	Bombay
	BranksomeHall (s)	Hood	Liverpool
July.			
1	Pemba (s)	Thomas	Bombay
2	Java	Kendall	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Wilderspool, Smith, W Cooper & Co, for P Said for Ord
" Inchmarlo, Ashby, W Cooper & Co, (not known)
" Hermann, Meyer, D Graham & Co, for Hull
" Aurora, Fell, D Graham & Co, for Rotterdam
" Maroe, Berard, The Captain, Marseilles Dunkirk
" Cambay, Rowland, Ralli Brothers [illegible] & Co, Bombay
" Kola, Whitehead, Mel[illegible]

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Captain	From
1	Karagola s	Packham	Rangoon, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Steamers Eridan, Euplectela, Nuddea and Lindula, and ship County of Linlithgow.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel	From
3	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	Palamcottah s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Destination
2	Mecca s	Bombay.
	Goalpara s	Rangoon.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 25TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY.)

EXPORTS.

Chilka s (Bombay)—162 cwts cotton unpressed, 3,335 cwts rapeseed, 16,003 cwts wheat, and 20 cwts muttur.

Chanda s (Bombay)—519 cwts cotton unpressed, 60 cwts wool unpressed, 1,416 cwts wheat, 4 cwts rice, and 357 cwts rice for transhipment to Zanzibar).

Stolzenfels s (Hamburg)—6,730 bales cotton, 22,250 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,306 cwts wheat, 5,719 cwts linseed, 129 corges skins, 175 corges hides, 2,625 cwts bones, and 22 lbs tea.

Stolzenfels s—(Bremen)—220 bales cotton, and 75 corges hides.

City of Dundee s (Liverpool)—1,022 bales wool, 45,640 cwts wheat, and 90 lbs tea.

Dumra s (Bombay)—60 cwts wool unpressed, 9,885 cwts wheat, 175 cwts linseed, and 341 corges skins.

Kola s (Bombay)—193 cwts cotton unpressed, 451 cwts rapeseed, &c, 7,174 cwts wheat, 37 cwts rice, and 630 corges skins.

Shaikh s (Antwerp)—1,510 bales cotton, 7098 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, 71,258 cwts wheat, 45 corges skins, and 2,689 cwts bones.

Shaikh s (Marseilles)—20,010 cwts gingellyseed, and 100 corges hides.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—120 bales cotton 523 cwts cotton unpressed, 214 cwts wool unpressed, 22 cwts rapeseed, &c, 4,036 cwts wheat, 442 cwts rice, and 147 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Eden Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—75 pieces white goods (foreign).

Ras Rowa s (Bombay)—46 pieces prints (foreign).

Rutford Hall s (Liverpool)—810 pieces white goods (foreign) and 136 pieces prints (foreign).

Alcotra s (Hull and London)—177 cwts steel,

City of Dundee s (London)—10 tons coals.

[illegible] (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,100 pieces grey goods (foreign) 380 pieces white goods (foreign), 530 pieces print foreign), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign),

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1,743 pieces grey goods, (Indian) and 300 pieces white goods (foreign)

Dumra s—(Bombay)—6,882 pieces grey [illegible] (foreign), 22,439 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 8,185 pieces [illegible] (foreign), 3,312 pieces prints, (foreign), 20 pieces gods goods, 900 lbs, grey yarns, (foreign), 13,018 pieces grey yarns, (Indian), 7,930 pieces, T red and dyed yarns, (foreign) 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian), 181 cwts iron bar, &c., 35 cwts copper, and 51 cwts yellow metal.

Branksome Hall s—(Liverpool)—38,431 pieces grey goods (foreign), 29,508 pieces white goods (foreign), 20,427 pieces prints (foreign), 63,182 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 28,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 784 cwts iron bar &c., and 120 tons coals.

Kola s (Bombay)—4,192 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,389 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,162 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,658 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 9,600 lbs. grey yarns, (Indian), 3,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 5 cwts copper and 15 cwts yellow metal.

Worsley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—33,725 pieces grey goods (foreign), 65,116 pieces white goods (foreign), 45,512 pieces prints (foreign), 2,700 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 28,208 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 801 cwts iron bar, &c.

Kurdistan s (London)—106 cwts iron bar &c.

Assyria s (Bombay)—103 pieces white goods (foreign) and 75 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—[illegible] pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,653 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,594 pieces grey goods (Indian) 7,391 pieces white goods (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 10 cwts copper and 4 cwts yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Meade, Capt, 3rd Lancers H C, furlough, from England.
Carter, Capt, Bo, The King's Own, to rejoin, from Nasirabad.
Arnott, Lt-Col, Ms, R E, from Furlough, from England.
Jones, Lt, Bo, 13th Bo I, to rejoin, from Deolali.
Deasy, Capt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Hanmer, Lt, 1st Punjab, Cavy, from leave, from England.
Hancock, Capt, Punjab, 25th Infy, from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Manc Regt, from leave, from England.
Vaughan, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Manc Regt, from leave, from England.
Swift, Lt, Bo, R Dub Fus, to rejoin, to Deolali.

JULY 5.

Head, Lt, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Lister, Lieut, 17th Bo I, off leave, to Bhuj.

JULY 5.

Jones, Lt, 13th Bo I, to rejoin, to Aden.
Arnott, Lt-Col, Ms, R E, from leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

Leave of absence for 3 months from the 26th ultimo has been granted to Corpl. G. Blackwell.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 4.

10 p.m.	82·4

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	86·5
6 p.m.	85·5

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

EXTRA allotments were made by the Indian Council yesterday, of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, and half-a-lakh on Madras, at 1s. 1⅛d.—the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. All the London Stock, Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. There is no fresh quotation for Bar Silver from New York, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday. Paris quotations come unaltered.

A decline for the week in the Bank of England Reserve of 3 per cent., making it 59 per cent., compared with the Liabilities, is shown by the Banks' weekly Return published in London yesterday. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent. and the market rates of discount were ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅝ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 24⅛s. per 492 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Hamburg; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 32⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 3,000 bales. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3½d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions; the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for November-December, Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. higher, at 5 15-16d. per lb. The Manchester market was steady.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

Only a small business has been reported in this staple here to-day; but the tone of the market has remained steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 Julgaum, at Rs 170: and 100 Bagalkote, at Rs. 169; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales consisting of 900 Bengal, at Rs 160; 200 each of Wadhwan, at Rs. 190; and Khandwa, at Rs. 175; and 150 Compta, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to a small extent to-day by shippers; both markets having been quiet in tone, with prices all unchanged. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,009	bales.
Wheat	9,350	cwts.
Linseed	2,262	"
Rapeseed	1,058	"
Castorseed	1,670	"
Rice	1,743	"

FREIGHTS are weak; but with no business doing to test rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a small amount of Bills were reported; also resales at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Telegraphic. Rates then became 1s. 1¼d. Telegraphic, ready and forward, at which a little only was done; but in the afternoon resales of Telegraphic were also again reported at 1s. 1 5-16d. As the quoted rate of 1s. 1 11-32d. however, for three months' sight Bills, we heard of nothing offering. Calcutta was reported to be 1-32 lower than our ruling rate and a fair amount of Bills are reported to have come out there. Here we quote, ready and forward, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1⅛.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 [illegible] do.	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
France [illegible] do.	1·40½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at the opening quotations of 107 5/8 for cash and 107 7/8 for the settlement on the 30th instant, rates leaving off on the same level.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole, but Cotton Mill Scrip has in a number of cases declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share at our revised quotations. In other lines, Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 5. Delhi and Northern Flour shares have declined Rs. 2 per share.

DIVINE SERVICE.

[illegible] AFTER TRINITY, JULY 7.

FOURTH SUNDAY [illegible] THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SAINT THO[illegible]

6-30 a.m.—Holy Com[illegible]
7-30 a.m.—Matins. [illegible] munion—Choral—Cruickshank in E flat—
8 a.m.—Holy Comd 324.
Hymns 323, 555 [illegible] day School.
4-45 p.m.—Sun[illegible] and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
6 p.m.—Evens[illegible] 176 and 477.
bay.—Hymns 12, 1 Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Magnificat and at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Matins Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Tuesday and SATURDAY, JULY 8.
[illegible] p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHENS CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-15 a.m.—(Bombay time) Matins, Celebration and Sermon

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 178, 323 and 182.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 4, 257 and 298.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 510, 550 and 274.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Connon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 270, 192 and 225.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 285, 196 and 277.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 110, 202 and 395.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 319, 220 and 32.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for General Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 281 and 242.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 277, 510 and 31.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 130 tune 121.
Hymns 141, 144; and 286 2nd tune.
Anthem "God be Merciful unto us."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
Marathi Services.
[illegible] 4 30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

341-94—Crawford B and Co—Ratanbai alias Tatsimal vs Muncherjee Bamonji Panthakey—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

259-91—Bhaishunker and K—Jan Mohomed Cassum vs Hoosen bin Vullee Mahomed—J Dorabji—Part heard.

189-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Dajun vs Dharma Baloo and others—In person.

500-94—M H Khan, Chalk W and S and J Peace—Heeralal Jamnadas and others vs Goverdhandas Sitaram and others—H S Dikshit, Payne G and S, Craigie L and O, Tyabji and Co, Thakurdas D and C, and Daphtary and F.

Defended New Long Causes.

107-95—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Ahmed Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Choucri and another—Brown and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

27-93—Roughton and B—Krishnarao Annadrao and another vs Vinayekrao Ganpatrao and others—Brown and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

307-94—In person—Hurgowan Gopal and another vs Gowancorebai.

548-94—Nanu and H—Naronji Ebji vs Ramji Ebji.

621-94—M H Khan—Romoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

486-91—In person (a pauper)—Purshotum Heerjee and another vs Jan Mahomed and another—Ardesir H and D.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—102 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 35 cases condiments and 37 bales wool, Moti Jaitha; 990 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 63 bales wool, T Chimondas; 2,071 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 187½ cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Boychur

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3,612 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

Mazagon s—101 cwts gum, Meralibhoy Mooraj; 23 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 4 cases nutmeg, Lalljee Soorjee; 2½ cwts peacock feathers and 45 cwts deer horns, J M Rohimtoola; 716½ cwts cloves, Hajee S H Seemar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Australia s—400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gillo and Co; 530 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 385 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Australia s—8 bales cotton and 1,015 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—50 bales cotton, Gillo and Co; 270 cwts oil cakes, and 130 cwts groundnuts, oil cakes, Kiki Khooshall; 1002 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Marq Bacquehem s—5 bales cotton waste, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—120 cwts myrabollams, Visram Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—40 cwts byssbole, 150 cwts olibanum, 10 cwts waxbees, 200 lbs sandalwood oil, Quan Lun Esoo; 96½ cwts raisins, Hoosen Lari.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—5 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 15 bales piece goods, Sliae E Sassoon,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—June 27, at Gadag, the wife of J J W Atkinson, Loco Dept, S M Ry, of a son.

RAWLINS—June 27, at Bakloh, the wife of J P Rawlins, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PLATEL—JORDAN—June 26, at the Roman Catholic Church, Asansol, by the Rev Father De Vos Joseph Arthur Platel, Permanent Way Inspector, E I Railway, Jerriah, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of John Jordan, E I Railway, Asansol.

DEATH.

NEWALL—June 30, at 7, Russell Street, Calcutta, Mrs Jane Newall, in her seventy-third year.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1895.

IT has been given to few frontier administrators to leave behind so great and clearly defined a mark of his own strong personality as the late Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, whose biography from the pen of Mr. J. H. Thornton, formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has just been published. (London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.) Mr. Thornton has compiled the volume with the utmost care and research, and in addition to the knowledge gained from Blue Books, from the correspondence of Sir Robert and by reason of his own personal friendship with the deceased administrator, has sought and obtained information in all possible quarters, his enquiries ranging from native secretaries and subordinates to ex-Secretaries of State and ex-Viceroys. The result is that a comprehensive and reliable record now exists concerning the life and labours of a man, to whose memory inadequate justice was done by the Home press at the time of his death three and-a-half years ago. There has been no stronger proof of the correctness of the opinion expressed in a Government resolution that his decease was a public misfortune than the course of events in Baluchistan since then. During Sir Robert Sandeman's Agency, Mir Khodadad Khan, with all his faults, proved a loyal friend and ally of the British Government in times of difficulty, his loyalty having its mainspring in the intense affection and respect he entertained towards Sir Robert Sandeman. It was that officer's personal influence which for a period of sixteen years kept the Khan of Khelat from the outbursts of vindictiveness which characterised his earlier career. When that influence was removed, Mir Khodadad Khan committed an act of savagery for which he was deposed and made a State prisoner. It is no reflection whatever upon so capable an administrator as Sir James Browne, who in many respects resembles his predecessor, to say that this outrage would not have been committed had Sir Robert Sandeman been living. Even those who still doubt the wisdom of Sandeman's system of tribal service will admit that in his hands it worked well, so well indeed that he succeeded in securing the complete pacification of the whole of Baluchistan. Sir Robert often said that a Pathan or Baluch tribe could not be tamed by *zor*, that is to say, merely by coercion and threats, even though supported by "the spasmodic force of repeated military expeditions." He held that though a tribe might be cowed for a time clansmen to whom blood feuds were cherished heriditary possessions would make up for being "hammered" when the little trouble was over, for he was a firm believer in [illegible] content [illegible] no believer in force could be maintained, generally [illegible] that moral [illegible], without recourse to armed expeditions. In pursuance of this belief, which he [illegible] again and again to stand the test of experience, the Baluchistan Agent encouraged his officers to leave no stone unturned to make friends with and secure the confidence of the neighbouring tribes. He never assumed as a matter of course that an offending tribe was solely the sinner, and never sinned against, and he was invariably ready to settle by tribal *jirgas* any grievances the offenders might have against those whom they attacked. He was always equally ready to offer the headmen allowances to maintain a certain number of armed horsemen and footmen by whose means he expected them to maintain order. His experience had taught him that while in every Pathan or Baluch tribe, there existed headmen of more or less influence, yet among the Pathans the authority is more subdivided and less powerful than among the Baluchis, and it frequently happens that the headmen cannot, if unsupported, enforce authority over the more unruly spirits who often practically "rule the roost." But the balance of power is turned when the headmen are given the means to maintain armed servants of their own, and thus supported by the prestige of the British power they can and do exert themselves successfully to keep the tribes in order.

When outrages occurred Sir Robert did not reduce the tribal allowances on the ground that to do so would be to punish the very men who were doing service to the cause of peace and order. He, however, threatened stoppage of the allowance as a lever to compel the headmen to produce the actual offenders, who were then tried by their own people in tribal *jirga*, and punishment was awarded in accordance with tribal custom. It was only when, for special reasons a *jirga* recommended that a fine should be deducted from the tribal pay that this was done, but usually the fines were paid up at once in cash or kind. Sir Robert always took the common-sense view that it was absurd to expect any man, especially a wild frontier tribesman, to do work for us without being paid for it; that if we expect a Pathan chief to exert himself on our behalf we must make it worth his while to do so. From a military point of view Sir Robert's work on the frontier was of immense value. "He realised," says Lieutenant-General Chapman, "that the great number of independent tribes might be converted into peaceable tillers of the soil, and that the great herds of camels which they possessed might be utilized as transport, in peace time, and be available in war for an army in trans-Indus operations." Sir Robert set himself to the accomplishment of this purpose and by systematic and continuous effort, led the chiefs of the heterogeneous mixture of tribes forming the population of Baluchistan to be co-partners so to speak in the consolidation of British influence. They always knew that in every case which came before *Sandeman Sahib*" right would be done however summarily the award was meted out. With great tact and discrimination he frequently employed one tribe or section of a tribe to overcome the hostility of another, using the troops, as a support in his enterprises to enforce submission, but seldom firing a shot. The Province has steadily progressed by political rather than military measures, and "it stands now as a bastion in our frontier system from which we may advance at pleasure from Kandahar or Ghazni." The value of Baluchistan from a military point of view, may therefore be regarded as a full compensation for the heavy cost of its civil administration, a cost which far exceeds the revenue derivable. A descendant of the founder of the Sandemanian sect, Sir Robert was a man of deep Christian spirit, and he brought that spirit into play in his dealings with the tribes, with the best possible results. "Do as you would be done by is as good a rule of conduct in dealing with frontier tribes as with Christians" he was wont to say, and his actions did not belie his words. He worked as far as possible through existing institutions and in conformity with existing usage. The opposition which his system of tribal levies at one time called forth, on the ground that it was a gigantic system of disguised blackmail, has almost entirely ceased, and it is now generally recognized that the British power obtains full value for the money paid to the tribesmen. In return for our subsidies they guard roads, lines of communication and traffic, protect posts, trace, discover, and surrender criminals, recover stolen property, bring in witnesses and accused persons, carry out jirgah decrees, bring information, make independent enquiries, produce fodder, grain, and commissariat supplies and assist in the collection of revenue.

Like his friend Sir Richard Temple, whose watchword as an Indian administrator was "verify, verify," Sir Robert Sandeman always liked to see things for himself, and to visit the *locus quo* of any matter in dispute. He would ride for miles, and undergo the greatest personal inconvenience to do so, even in unimportant cases, and it was a common saying that "there was no use in fighting *Senaman Sahib* as he knew everything and turned up everywhere." His scrupulosity in taking care that all supplies on the march were paid for, led the tribesmen to regard his advent to a district as a blessing instead of a curse. Though Sir Robert had innumerable friends he had no "favourites" in the Oriental sense and was inaccessible to "back-door influence." The defamer who misrepresented other people in the ears of Sir Robert soon found that he had to justify his statements in open durbar. In short he inspired unbounded faith among the Baluchis in his reliability and honesty of purpose. Everyone who deserved his friendship obtained it in deed as well as word, and he never forgot the faithful services of his subordinates. It is related of him that once when going home on leave, he received on reaching Bombay, a telegram stating that an uncovenanted officer who had done good service under him, and was desirous of remaining in Baluchistan had been transferred to a neighbouring province. He proceeded to Calcutta by the first train, had an interview with the Viceroy, and obtained the cancellation of the order. Few men thus circumstanced would have been sufficiently interested in a subordinate to have undertaken a railway journey of three thousand miles to prevent his being transferred to another post. In his intercourse with native friends Sir Robert was a model of accessibility, but although genial and courteous he never forgot his position, and no one dared to presume upon his condescension. He was always ready to hear both sides and delighted to discuss question of policy with his officers. But when all parties had been heard and a policy decided upon he expected its loyal acceptance on the part of its opponents as well as its friends. And the result was, writes his biographer "that no man was better served by his subordinates, European or Native, or by the troops placed under his orders, or by the tribal chiefs with whom he came in contact." Writing to Lady Sandeman two years before his death Sir Robert said "to be successful in this frontier a man has to deal with the hearts and minds of the people and not only with their fears;" and it was upon this high principle that he acted throughout his singularly successful official career.

IN commenting the other day upon the administration report of the Director-General of Railways for the year 1894-95, we expressed the hope that the extension of the broad-gauge line beyond Rutlam, in the direction of Muttra, would soon be sanctioned. As our readers are aware a portion of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway is common to the larger scheme —*i.e.*, the short length of twenty-five miles up to Nagda—and this section is under construction, and will probably be completed in the spring of 1896. From Nagda the projected line to Muttra turns north-east, passing through the Mehidpur district, and then runs in a northerly direction, leaving Agar, the head-quarters of the Western Malwa Agency, on the east. After passing through the Jhallawar State the town of Shamgarh is reached (90 miles from Rutlam). and from here the line runs north east through Jhalrapatan to Bara (180 miles from Rutlam). Bara is the centre of an important and wheat-growing district, and the trade in this commodity is likely to develop. From Bara the surveys have been carried to the Chumbul river, 220 miles in all, and the estimate for the whole length was submitted to Government sometime ago. The project had everything to recommend it, besides opening up a tract of country, admittedly rich in agricultural produce, opium, &c., it would form a portion of an important trunk line; the present means of transport are quite inadequate, as can be well imagined from the fact that in the districts of Kotah and Jhalrapatan there is such a plethora of grain in the market in good seasons, that it has often been left uncut of late years as the ryots have not been able to pay the cost of transport. The prospects of traffic on the proposed line may be said to be above the average, and as the cost is likely to be moderate—about Rs. 90,000 per mile—there is little doubt that it would prove remunerative soon after its construction without taking into account the indirect profit that would accrue to the contiguous lines and to trade generally. As the line possesses all these advantages it is somewhat discouraging to find that the Government of India, although they accepted the alignment have practically shelved the project indefinitely by stating that they are unable at present to find the money required. The traffic returns of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway show that already the line has done very well, although the country it traverses is not so fertile as the districts further north, and the general opinion amongst those who have studied the subject is that the Rutlam-Bara line would have sufficient local traffic to cover the interest on capital and the ordinary working expenses. When the line is extended to Muttra and Delhi, the financial results will undoubtedly be better, as there will be a large through traffic, and the investment would prove a profitable one. Now that the Delhi-Samasata Railway has been taken up by Messrs. Ogilvie Gillanders and Co, there is the danger of a large portion of the export traffic from the north finding its way to Kurrachee, to the detriment of the Bombay trade. Any project that will avert this should meet with the support to the local Chamber of Commerce, which will no doubt take the question up. If, however, the Government of India are unable to provide the funds for this much-needed line, it may be suggested that now interest can be paid on capital during construction, the work might be profitably undertaken by private capitalists. Surely Government would not refuse a concession for any well-considered scheme, unless indeed they place the earnings of the North-West Railway and the development of the trade of Kurrachee before more important considerations.

Sir Seymour King is still pegging away at the grievances of the Staff Corps, and on Monday after the mail left was to ask Mr. Fowler if he will grant a return of the correspondence that passed between Simla and Whitehall on the subject, one of his objects apparently being to place on record Lord Roberts' recommendations. By the way, the popular new Field Marshal was much in evidence the week the mail left. On Wednesday he assisted in unveiling the equestrian statue of that fine old soldier, Lord Strathnairn, and next day was one of the guests of the Civil Service at their annual dinner, held under the presidency of Mr. Asquith. Lord Roberts' views about the Chitral question have lately been sharply criticised by some members of the Indian Civil Service, but he is too sensible to allow that to influence his judgment with reference to a body of officials, of whom all their countrymen are proud. Lord Roberts, in replying for the Army, spoke of his relations with the Civil Service of India as having been of the most cordial character and said of their work that it "excited universal admiration" That service, he went on to say, was absolutely incorrupt and of unquestionable veracity, and he believed those qualities belonged as much to the Civil Service at home as to the servants of the Crown in India. The home Civil Service has no doubt its shortcomings, and its members have not many opportunities of distinguishing themselves, but Lord Roberts only did them simple justice in placing them on a level for integrity with their more fortunate brethren in India.

THE annual report of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was issued yesterday. There is nothing in the volume itself which is new, but it is a compact collection of the reports on the school-working and the proceedings of its annual meeting, exhibition, and distribution of prizes. But if it be compared with the issues of former years, it becomes of the utmost interest. For the institution has now been in existence for more than thirty years, and has been one of the most potent, if not the most potent agency in the work of female education in Bombay. Unfortunately though the institution is open to all castes and creeds, only Parsees take advantage of it. But in the words of Mr. Kirkham the Educational Inspector, the school has made great strides, and now stands in the first rank of native girls' schools in the Presidency. As to the financial state of the school, it is unfortunately not as flourishing as might be wished. Its endowment fund is more than ever in need of augmentation, and the benevolently-inclined friends of female education in India could only with difficulty find a more than suitable object on which to bestow pecuniary aid than the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

WITH reference to the rumour recently mentioned in the Indian papers that Mr. Fowler has altered his decision in the Madras Kissing Case, and ordered the reinstatement of Surgeon-Major Smith, a question was to be put in the House of Commons on the subject the other day. Mr. Caine gave notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State if he is now able to state his decision with regard to Dr. Smith's memorial of January 18, appealing against his dismissal by Lord Wenlock's Government.' Mr. Caine was also to request that the correspondence may be laid upon the table of the House, but whether this will be done now that the House is on the eve of dissolution is very doubtful. The same member also gave notice of a rather mysterious question that he proposed to put to Sir Edward [illegible] to whether natives of British India, re[illegible] or travelling through foreign coun[illegible] entitled to the same privileges and [illegible] as natives of the United Kingd[illegible] presumably has reference to India[illegible] South African republic.

THE Secretary of State has de[illegible] intimated to Army Head-quarters [illegible] that all medical and veterinary [illegible] civil practitioners who have served [illegible] years in connection with Volunteer B[illegible] may be considered eligible for the V[illegible] Officers' decoration.

THE steamer California, under French [illegible] left Bombay on Tuesday night for A[illegible] with a general cargo [illegible] S. DeChaille [illegible] after proceeding some [illegible] this port it was discovered that somet[illegible] wrong with the machinery and she ret[illegible] yesterday morning for repairs. She w[illegible] her voyage as soon as the repairs have be[illegible]

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is grante[illegible] Lieut. W L J C[illegible], R. A., from 10th [illegible] to 7th September 1895 inclusive. Captai[illegible] Massey, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, is [illegible] Honorary Secretary, District Revolver Cl[illegible] bay, vice Lieutenant E. A. Iremonger. M[illegible] Simpson, R. A., is appointed Preside[illegible] Connaught Club during the absence of M[illegible] Seton on privilege leave from 8th Ju[illegible] September.

MR. DALAL, the President of the Ba[illegible] mission, has gone to Ootacamund to confe[illegible] Highness the Maharajah, regarding th[illegible] which will shortly be issued.

THE Imperial Service Cavalry in th[illegible] and Kashmir are to have two inspecti[illegible] instead of one. The States will be spli[illegible] two groups, namely, Kashmir, Kapurth[illegible] walpur and Faridkote under one o[illegible] Patiala, Jhind and Nabba under another. [illegible] Angelo, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been [illegible] to one of these appointments. The ch[illegible] take place immediately, as Major [illegible] vacates his post as Inspecting Officer of [illegible] and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry [illegible] pletion of his extended term of special d[illegible]

BOH CHO, who with two sons has bee[illegible] in the Myingyan District of Burma, is [illegible] the dacoit leaders who opposed the Briti[illegible] For four years he was very busy: the [illegible] became too hot, and he disappeared for [illegible] to re-appear in 1894. In past year[illegible] has been to cease operations agains[illegible] during the rains which gave them a r[illegible] life; but since his return, Boh Cho has [illegible] no rest. He has not recently done m[illegible] but it is nevertheless a matter for c[illegible] that he has been captured, as a leade[illegible] flootce, if allowed to remain at lar[illegible] time have got together a considerabl[illegible] Burmese.

AT Graz the Emperor of Austri[illegible] stone of the new University building [illegible] and solemnly declared the place open. A c[illegible] of students in splendid dress of the sixteenth c[illegible] with herald and banner-bearer, went to t[illegible] of the palace to escort the Emperor to the [illegible] sity, where the Rector and authorities w[illegible] conduct the Monarch up the broad [illegible] to the aula on the first floor. Speeche[illegible] exchanged, and then the Emperor laid [illegible] stone over a niche in which he and depo[illegible] [illegible] the outid[illegible] he tapped the stone, he said: "Alma Ma[illegible] crescat, floreat!" a wish echoed with th[illegible] enthusiasm by the youths in the aula and o[illegible] building. The students belonging to societ[illegible] their gleaming swords and held them [illegible] their heads. When the Emperor, after i[illegible] the whole building, which is on a splend[illegible] stopped in front of the principal entrance [illegible] it again, all the students present struck [illegible] diamus igitur." This [illegible] with chee[illegible] Emperor, who, with his white hair and [illegible] good-natured face, looked very fatherly [illegible] young folk. In the afternoon the Emperor [illegible] Town Hall, and on leaving the Council [illegible] said to the Mayor: "I hope your Tow[illegible] will not take an example from that of Vie[illegible] is a very sad spectacle and grieves me mu[illegible]

CONSUL HAYES S[illegible] reports from C[illegible] the class of employ[illegible] there which co[illegible] offer the best chance of saving is domestic [illegible] It is not a popular service with the Americ[illegible] from a feeling of independence, but wages [illegible] lower than two years ago, are still high [illegible] nary cook now receives from 1l. to 1l. 5s. p[illegible] and a house or parlour maid from 16s. to [illegible] week with all found. The Consul obse[illegible] man, that, taking into consideration the w[illegible] tear from the nature of work and climate, [illegible] of lodging and many necessaries, and th[illegible] scale of living and lack of economy whi[illegible] incidental if not inseparable from condi[illegible] Chicago, the higher wages paid, apparently [illegible] tractive, do not afford to the English work[illegible] the advantage which at first glance might [illegible] posed. At present few strangers have a c[illegible] honest work of realising the hope of better [illegible] condition, or of doing more than make [illegible] meet, even if they succeed in procuring [illegible] regular employment.

WHEN M. Faure was at Bordeaux he [illegible] ceived, as we have stated, a deputati[illegible] Senators and Deputies of the Departme[illegible] tween that city and Narbonne. They [illegible] his support for the scheme, dear to M. [illegible] of a ship canal from the Gironde to [illegible] ranean. M. Faure was represented a[illegible] pressed himself in a manner to satisfy [illegible] tion. A Paris correspondent [illegible] surprise, his Havre friends bei[illegible] obvious reasons. The Presiden[illegible] not causes it to be given out tha[illegible] misrepresented. He [illegible] tation that their scheme, if carried out, [illegible] with [illegible] quences, and disturb [illegible] interests. It was not the[illegible] to promise anything, unless that he [illegible] the papers submitted to him with c[illegible]

THE city of Kieff would appear still [illegible] its old descriptive reputation as th[illegible] Mecca." The Orthodox visiting the [illegible] of the ancient capital of the Ukrai[illegible] Warrior Saint Vladimir first forced C[illegible] tism upon his heathen subjects—are th[illegible] than usually numerous. For many wee[illegible] have never been fewer than thirty thous[illegible] within the city at the same time. T[illegible] the different Lauras provide extensive [illegible] ing for the poorer class of pilgrims in w[illegible] described as monastic caravansaries atta[illegible] religious houses. Others shift as best [illegible] accepting any sort of available shelter, or [illegible] the open. The hotels are overcrowded [illegible] pilgrims who has means and who tr[illegible] sacred city by rail or [illegible]. The peasant[illegible] would not, if they could make the journ[illegible] modern manner. It would [illegible] no pilgrim[illegible] they believe, were it not m[illegible] on foot, [illegible] astonishing to learn from what distan[illegible] poor devotees come, often suff[illegible] ships on the way, and not [illegible] under fatigue and hunger.

CLERICAL agitation again[illegible] Hungary has continually [illegible] spondent) the saddest effect[illegible] Erdelyi, the Minister of Jus[illegible] dahely, where the Roman [illegible] with the rest of the population. [illegible] named Szekacs, without consulting [illegible] preached a violent sermon in which [illegible] Minister. He said that the torches [illegible] lighted in his honour showed the w[illegible] would light the fires in which those [illegible] comed the Minister must burn. Ras[illegible] that they were, they should save their [illegible] ened by the Jewish butcher, and conf[illegible] ernment officials. The Catholic popu[illegible] dignant, and the parish priest, a [illegible] reproached him for his vehemence. T[illegible] upon threatened to box the priest's [illegible] latter was so hurt that he burst [illegible] Catholics arranged a torchlight pro[illegible] their respect for the old priest, and [illegible] to the Primate of Hungary to dema[illegible] of the chaplain.

LEGRAMS.

EUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, July 5.

Latham has been appointed Lord and the Earl of Pembroke Lord Royal Household.

Onslow has been nominated Under-tate for India.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

inese Loan of one million sterling n has been covered ten times over.

NRY FOWLER, G.C.S.I.

wler proceeded to Windsor Castle, e purpose of being invested with the ght Commander of the Star of India, o the Order of the Crown of India pon Lady Fowler.

NERJEE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

nerjee has been selected as the ate for Barrow-in-Furness at the eral Elections.

IA IN THE PAMIRS.

DIATE DELIMITATION DEPRECATED.

St. PETERSBURG, July 5.

remya publishes an article urging not to complete the delimitation til the Chinese questions are ale, the journal says, must be r friendly relations with Russia granting of mutual concessions.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, July 4.

amer, with the homeward Indian h June, arrived here at 5-30 p.m.

SUEZ, July 4.

with the outward English mails, eft here at 9 p.m., to-day.

IM ALLOWANCES.

OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, July 5.

nd Attached Officers at Sikkim are s full allowances.

ERN RIFLE BUCKET.

tern Rifle Bucket to suit Magazine d Infantry has been adopted by rnment of India.

R GERARD'S PARTY.

u received stating that Major ached Gilgit yesterday.

IDING ACCIDENT.

wife of Captain Beresford, Welsh t with a bad riding accident in king good progress, however.

AL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

decided to appoint two new the Viceroy's Council in officials.

OBSERVATORY.

d by the Revenue De- ent notification already transfer of Juggarao's n to the Treasurer of the ubject to the Government y him and his successors ons from the 29th June of r. A long notification is now lly granting the transfer of the is ruled now that the members shall be: Rajah Rao Guru, the Col- atam, who for the time being shall of all the meetings; the Govern- of Madras, the local Meteorologi- he Metrological Reporter to the India, and the Assistant Reporter, n conclusion, it is stated that the egulations or order from time to time make gement of funds and the general A yearly report is also called for.

K PAYMENT ON YARN.

eroy-in Council has been pleased payment of the drawback on the rn or cotton fabrics to the follow- of Travancore and Cochin, of the , of the Thakore of Bhavnagar, the y, and the Nawab Habsan, the Dia, and several ports in Kutch

F INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

nt.—The Arya Mission Institu- the Calcutta University.

ment.—Captain Jackson, Deputy s been granted six months' leave.

—Captain R. Scallon has nspecting Officer, Imperial Service

y officiates as Residency Surgeon

a Lumsdon, Residency Surgeon, s been granted three months' [illegible].

rtment, Postal Section—Messrs. d Mr. Welsh receive promotion, nted leave.

, of the Accounts Department, offi- ox.

rtment, Commissariat Transport e following officers receive per- :—Lieutenant-Colonel Keighley, y, Captain J. Smith, A. Phillip, Ditmas.

n is appointed Aide-de-Camp to at Quetta, Captain A. Johnstone ptain Holland in the Intelligence y Head-quarters.

officers are admitted to the Staff nts Badcock, Wimberley, and

o be Lieutenant-Colonel —Major aptains—Lieutenants Ward, Bon- ; to be Lieutenants—2nd-Lieu- nd Mcgrath.

A. Walker, Director-General of ted to Colonel's allowances.

Department.—The following offi- otions :—Messrs. Adie, Hartley, Trepmann, Moran, Kirby, and

ent—Copyright of the convention and Austria has been extended to

OPSHIP PROGRAMME.

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

Programme for the ensuing cold y be published.

ADA-MADRAS RAILWAY.

ore, who has been revising the Bezwada-Madras Railway, will be in charge of the new line.

PASTEUR FILTERS.

een made to the Principal Medical rces in India as to the ability steur filters for British troops.

UEL TO THE MADRAS KISSING CASE.

blishes the complete correspond- Clarence Smith and the Prin- er of the Madras District on alleged insult by the former ow appears when Dr. Smith letter be forwarded it to Mr. r. Smith's counsel, for a reply ted, and sent to Dr. Smith, ding a copy of the correspond- but Dr. Smith modified Mr. derably, hence the assertion published by the *Pioneer*, ith. Meanwhile Dr. Moran Smith the object of calling for the relationship of Mrs. has now addressed another the Principal Medical Officer, king what his relationship to with the confidential report, all in October 1894. Why a as being submitted now twelve been punished is unheard re the real words said to have ith in the blank form alleged him at Mandalay. There the present, no reply having been Smith.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay, with effect from the 1st instant, on completing four years' service in command of the Battalion, and is permitted to proceed to England.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major Rainsford has been transferred from No. 8 Company Eastern Division, to the 47th Field Battery, R.A.

The undermentioned Officers having passed an examination in Army Signalling at the Central School, Poona, as Instructors, are granted leave for one year:—Lieutenant Stuart, 25th Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant Muriel, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Taylor, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Second Lieutenant Price, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant Shewan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant Imbert Terry, 7th Hussars; and Lieutenant Parker, R. A., No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant Blunt, out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. POONA VOLUNTEERS.

A match was played to-day between the above teams. The Volunteers went in first, and made a poor stand, making only 86 runs. The Gymkhana went in about 4-20, and up to the close of time made 183 runs, with a loss of five wickets. The fielding of the Volunteers was rather slack. Play will be resumed to-morrow. A good many people witnessed the match. Lord and Lady Sandhurst were present during a part of the game. The following are the scores:—

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Kirkpatrick, b Bowen	2
Virjee, run out	13
Irani, b Bowen	13
Bainford, b Walton	3
Wood, b Walton	8
Coly, c Hobday, b Wilkins	13
Pavri, not out	23
Carey, b Krickenbeck	0
Miller, b Krickenbeck	5
Rix, b Bowen	0
Clarke, c Parry, b Walton	
Extras	11
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bowen	75	21	3	8
Walton	72	35	3	2
Wilkins	20	7	1	1
Krickenbeck	20	9	2	1

POONA GYMKHANA.

Krickenbeck, b Clarke	42
Dr. Martin, c Carey, b Kirkpatrick	24
Wilkins, b Virjee	23
Bowen, c Bainford, b Virjee	19
Usborne, b Kirkpatrick	20
Dr. Parry, not out	19
Captain Walton, not out	22
O'Brien Bain Colonel Hobday Captain Heneage	to bat.
Extras	10
Total	183

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, July 4.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, July 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Brindisi (Extra) left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m. to-day.

German mail steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30¼

LONDON, July 4.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £37,900,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £9,800,000; increase, £700,000; other deposits, £37,900,000; increase, £600,000; other securities, £22,500,000; increase, £1,000,000; notes and gold, £28,400,000; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the liabilities.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to your remarks of yesterday in regard to certain recent appointments at Baroda, will you please permit me to state a few bare facts connected therewith, leaving you and the public to draw, on these facts being verified by really independent investigation, such conclusions as may be suggested or warranted thereby:—

1. It was officially reported to Government at the time that Mr. Pandit, Mr. Samarth, and Mr. Khashirao among other officials were believed to entertain strong bias in favour of Mr. Bapat, and could not be expected to further the inquiry against him. Mr. Pandit, whose appointment on the Commission was proposed, was therefore kept out of it, Mr. Samarth was ordered to be transferred from Kadi, where he then was stationed, and Mr. Kashirao was kept at what was supposed to be a safe distance. Can your informant deny this?

2. Mr. Pandit, on being appointed Naib Dewan, supersedes at least one able and deserving officer, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, who moreover is not known to belong to any party. Mr. Tyabji is the senior puisne judge of the Varishta Court where Mr. Pandit is junior judge, and is otherwise also Mr. Pandit's senior. Mr. Samarth whose permanent rank is low down the list—a Naib Suba I believe—in being raised to the Sarsuba's post, goes on the top of able and experienced officers, all coveting the appointment, and all holding the permanent rank of Suba and Mr. Samarth's seniors. Mr. Kashirao likewise gets over the heads of two or three deserving men. Will your informant still maintain that these appointments were in the usual course of promotion?

3. Is your informant prepared to say that when Mr. Kershaspji was relieved of the Naib Dewan's post to make room for Mr. Pandit, it was not resented as an indignity and as a mark of displeasure, and that the extra allowance subsequently granted to him was like a silver kick upstairs as a balm to his ruffled feelings. Mr. Dalal so far from expressing himself satisfied with his treatment as regards the Sarsuba's place is reported to have keenly resented it. As regards his extra allowance which has just been stopped, I assert that it was not granted for the census work, and it did not stop with the end of that work. In fact the census work came to an end upwards of twelve months ago, but the allowance was continued, and it was ordered to be stopped after the result of the Commission became known. The Police Naib Suba's removal from the capital town, where he had worked only for a few months, to Kadi, which comparatively is looked upon as a place to be avoided, was felt all round as indicative of his Highness's displeasure.

4. Your informant has observed a discreet silence in regard to Mr. Kothare, a member of the Commission, or perhaps he does not know that Mr. Kothare was not to go back as district judge of Kadi, which is his substantive appointment, but was to go about visiting the lower courts in the district, and during his exhilarating peregrinations to deliberate at leisure as to why even the minimum salary of his grade should have been disallowed.

5. Dewan Manibhai did not ask to be relieved temporarily from the cares and labours of his office, nor did he go to Ooty for rest and change. He was supposed to have been invited to Ooty to assist his Highness in disposing of the affairs of the State, but was left to "eat" to his heart's content "the half English air of the Nilgiris," while his Highness and the Naib Dewan disposed of official work and deliberated on the Bapat case.—Yours, &c.,

GAEKWADI.

July 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius midnight on Saturday the 6th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	12	59 p.m.	15	51
Teheran	5	2	19 p.m.	...	35
Suez	5	2	56 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	1
" Karachi	...	28	...	1
" Madras	...	21	...	1

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 14.

The racey population of Paris turned out on Sunday to see the struggle for the Grand Prix at Longchamps, and the remainder, whose hearts are not set on horses, nor even on wild gambling in gloves and chocolates, watched them go by under the shadow of the Bois de Boulogne. What a sight it was. Every vehicle that would hold together and roll—every beast that could put one leg before another and live, was brought out for the occasion. And the company was just as strangely assorted. The little *marchand de comestibles* with his *femme* in a ramshackle pony, and hay; the marquise and her elegantly scented and frizzled husband in their carriage and pair; the actress and her train of satellite men on four-in-hand. Every one sparkling and gay, every one fascinating and smart, every one anxious to be ahead—to run a little race of his own, with the hope of a good place for guerdon. It was like a gigantic merry-go-round whirling by, with the chatter of its multitude and the clatter of the horses' hoofs and harness for music.

⁂

The fashionable colour of the day was sapphire blue, rich clear and refulgent, combined with the mauve blue of the iris, the blue blue of the cornflower, the grey blue of the plumbago and the purple blue of the Michaelmas daisy. Turquoise or forget-me-not blue is not seen here this season. Its day is over in Paris. In London it will last longer because it suits the fair-haired pink and white Saxon complexion better than the blue of the sapphire. This gorgeous tint is either very becoming, or entirely overwhelming. It throws up a warm, clear, tawny colour, and annihilates the face is cold and dark. For this type, there is a soft pinkish mauve with a dash of brown, which gives the warm reflection that is wanted. White is always more or less a favourite with Parisians. It is so fresh, so dainty a finish to the costume, that people do not consider whether it is becoming or trying. They put it on, as a widow her snowy bonnet ribbons, delighted at the effect though grieving for its ruinousness. For one does not keep overself in white silk tambour lace veils, white gloves, and white shoes for nothing, even if one rides always in a carriage—much less if one feels bound to appear *a bicyclette* with white points—hats, shirts, gloves, and boots like the Parisians.

⁂

The distinguishing point in the millinery of the season is its massiveness. The flowers are enormous, the ribbons gigantic, the hat a huge pliant basket, under which peeps out the little face framed in hair, puffed out at the sides *a la Japonaise*, and buried up to the ears in a chevaux de frise of chiffon. It is a complete disguise or mystification. Here they might say, is a basket of flowers, or the *corbeille de mariage*, called by modistes a hat or a bonnet, find the head of the wearer. And ten to one, if you wanted a special girl you could not, from any general resemblance to her former self, discover her. It is in such a fashion easy to preserve one's incognito.

⁂

A night or two ago at *The Ambassadeurs*, the gay Cafe Chantant, at the end of the Champs Elysees, near the Madelaine, where Yvette-Guilbert belongs (N. B. Mlle Yvette sings at the Cafe, not at the Church as the foregoing sentence might suggest to the uninitiated) a gentleman brought in a lady enveloped in one of these flower, ribbon, and lace smothered hats, and placed her near another gentleman who had an eye for a woman. But though the man devoted his spare moments during the evening to discovering what she was like, for her air and get up suggested something very fresh and fascinating, he was entirely foiled—the flowers and lace made a *jalousie* or screen through which she might look without the least fear of being observed in return.

⁂

I do not know whether it was conscience or a spirit of pure contrariety that possessed this woman to hide herself behind her thicket of roses that evening. Certainly there were many things in the *repertoire* that Mrs. Grundy could hardly have sat out, if she understood the language, or if she had not made up her mind like all of us English and Americans, in Paris that we cannot be everlastingly improving our minds on churches, museums, architectural remains, and Napoleonic relics, but must occasionally relax the severe puritanical strain—in fact do in Paris as the Parisians.

⁂

At the moment, Yvette Guilbert, is the supreme attraction. Why?—hardly any one can explain. But when one has seen her one understand her charm—the magnetism that draws all Paris to the little open-air theatre of the *Ambassadeurs*. There is a great deal besides Yvette to be had in a sitting at the Cafe Chantant. First when one has taken a seat, for which one pays 10—5 4 3 or less francs, a free first drink is thrown in, and every drink, or *consommation* as they call it, after is given at half-price, or half *cafe chantant* price, which is not quite the same thing. Then we are indulged with orchestral music, loud and long enough to deafen us, and attract all the loungers in the Champs Elysees. After a while the seats fill up and the waiters rush about with programmes and *consommations*, some minor singer or reciter appears on the stage and does his little turn, which, being engaged sucking up *sorbet* through straws of criticising our newly arrived neighbours, is quite lost upon us.

⁂

It is all so distracting, so different from anything English—the gay crowd under the blaze of swinging gas lamps and quivering chestnut leaves, the roll of distant traffic as an accompaniment to the clear piping of the little lady stage, that one cannot all at once get used to this accent or understand it. And if you wish to preserve a demure English demeanour, so much the better. Don't buy a book of the words with the idea of improving your French, and don't ask your neighbour, French or English, to translate the mysteries to you. Be content to look on, and you will learn all you want to know without an interpreter.

⁂

And you will be shockingly outrageously amused—you will laugh as loud and long as any Parisian at their grotesque audacious fun—their fantastic follies. Just imagine a big fair pink-cheeked French man dressed as a baby girl in a blue satin pelisse, blue granny bonnet, showing fair buckle curls, white socks, and strapped shoes, playing, with the strength of a regimental bugler, on a brass trumpet, or singing a doll's lullaby with a voice like a [illegible]. Absurd, of course. But could you help laughing, [illegible] think, at the airs and graces of this Gargantuan baby girl? Not a bit. You would despise yourself perhaps. But all the same you would stay on and laugh.

⁂

Another turn called "Une Noce de Bossus" was advanced by four hunchbacks—two very lean, two very stout—one of each kind personating a woman. This eccentric movement was a series of wild somersaults, each ending with rythmical precision in a bang of hump against hump in time to the music. Sometimes one performer, a draggletailed-looking female who was specially agile, varied the measure by running up the walls of the stage like a rat and rebounding from floor to ceiling in India-rubber ball fashion, which would have been very painful except for the valuable protection of the artificial hungs. The women's parts were taken by boys, who shewed a very French indifference to the length of white frilled knickerbockers they disclosed to view in their manœuvres.

⁂

A still more ludicrous caricature of the "female form divine" was M. Brunin's impersonation of Sarah Bernhardt as Gismonda. M. Brunin is quite the longest and thinnest young man in France. It is said of him that he even starves himself to keep himself fit for his *roles*. As Gismonda he wears a magnificent jewel embroidered green robe and long fair curls falling from under a jewelled Eastern head-dress. He gives himself all the airs and mannerisms of the divine Sarah. But for fear of wearying his audience by too strict attention to classical pose he occasionally tucks his skirt up a yard or so and scratches his boney leg. It is rude, vulgar, un-Bernardtesque in the extreme, but every one laughs. One so quickly gets depraved by one's associations.

⁂

Next comes M. Brunin's impersonation of a *prima ballerina*. Think what the tallest and thinnest young man must look in pink tights, low bodice, and a frill of tarlatan for a skirt. Imagine him poised on his lean long leg—flinging himself back with the languorous slowness into the fanciful attitudes of a ballet dancer. Think of him twiling like a teetotum; curtseying, toying with a powder puff, full of all the little stage tricks, gowking, agling, and doing the *jeune ingenue*. This is M. Brunin's master-piece of mimicry. It is so good some people say it is improper. But with a figure as unbeautiful, unvoluptuous, wooden as a halfpenny doll, it takes a lot of talent—more than M. Brunin has—to be immodest.

⁂

His last impersonation of Loie Fuller in her skirt dance was the wildest, most grotesque extravaganza. The ghostly long white clinging garments heightened his already telescopic length. Then came a whirlwind sweeping the light draperies in serpentine curves around his gaunt shape—accidentally on purpose giving occasional visions of the halfpenny doll limbs—so ugly, yet so wonderfully lithe and instinct with life and motion. M. Brunin is a naughty, shocking, discreditable young man no doubt, but infinitely clever in the queer line he has made his own.

⁂

Polaire is a dainty little singer, with long languishing eyes and all the graces and *abandon* of a fascinating cat. Next Yvette Guilbert she takes the Parisian fancy in, fact in her own way she is quite as charming and clever. But her way is a little broader. While Yvette's naughtiness is *spiritual*, Polaires' is animal—she is always to my mind—the little cat. Among all the singers Yvette depends least on make-up, costume, effect. She is a slight, fair-haired woman, with a very gracefully poised head, a long expressive mouth, a fine pliant, swan-like neck, and general grace of movement.

TABLE TALK.

[By WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, June 21.

I believe that the following lines were provoked by the figures given in a certain magazine as to the proportion of marriages found among the students of Newnham, Girton and Somerville. One in seven, I believe, is the deplorable figure.

They danced and ran the lanes along,
The lanes that lead to Newnham;
Hands interlaced with laugh and song;
For all were young, *ad unum*.

They chattered gaily as they walked;
How grand the life and fine there!
Of Honours and distinctions talked;
And how they meant to shine there.

And some would seek the classic Greek
And learn the lore Socratic;
Some would apply, with x and y,
To win the Mathematic.

Some would direct their intellect
To Science unassailable;
To Morals some would consecrate
The whole of mind available.

And some would turn to History's page,
And learn that most is fable;
And some strange tongues would fain engage
Below the Tower of Babel.

Down sank the sun—the sun of June—
And night lay on the meadows;
And in the east there rose the moon,
And darker grew the shadows.

Then silence fell, and from the reeds,
And from the giant hedges,
From grasses tall and humble weeds,
From all the ferns and sedges,

A whisper rose; a whisper ran;
A Voice began to sing to them;
"Life is in halves without the Man—"
Oh! what a dreadful thing to them!

"List, maidens, ere you pass yon door—
Of spinsterhood the centre's there;
Learn ye the doom that waits the poor
Unfortunate who enters there.

"Look not for love and wedding rings;
The Muses nine are passionless;
To speak of kisses and such things
Is out of form and fashionless.

"Just one in seven is allowed
To stray in Cupid's cloister—oh!
And all the rest must live unblessed,
And single as an oyster—oh!"

Then shrieked that goodly company;
Then turned and fled *ad unum*;
Although the moon showed, fair to see,
The gates and towers of Newnham.

I am very sorry that I have only just seen a copy of *Borderland* for April, because it devotes a considerable amount of attention to certain utterances of mine concerning spiritualism. I should have answered them before had I seen them before. When that number came out I was at Torquay, confined to my room with a touch of gout—some such arrangement, I believe, is the recognised and agreeable form generally taken by a convalescence from influenza. I have nothing to complain of in the tone of the remarks made by the editor, and I willingly reconsider my words. I confess that I had in my mind something of the scientific kind. Considering how much we want to know; how much we actually need to make life healthy, vigorous, and happy; it seemed to me, too lightly considering the matter, absurd that, where knowledge must be greater, it cannot be conveyed if other messages are conveyed. I entirely retract that opinion. I see that it was hasty. I see, first of all, as Mr. Stead points out, that there is no reason whatever for supposing that the soul in the next world becomes omniscient, or that it even, without effort of its own, advances in certain lines, but rather every reason for believing that there, as here, growth and advance of every kind are gradual. Next, I perceive that such a revelation as I then contemplated would be directly contrary to the whole order of the world.

I will try to explain what I mean. Mankind has been placed in the world distinguished at the outset from the rest of creatures by the possession of powers latent and waiting to be discovered. You may say, if you please, that he alone of all creatures has so far developed powers common to all creatures with brains. For my purposes it comes to the same thing. Every step in man's development has been made by the discovery of some new secret in nature. It is a law of the world that man must create his own advance by his own efforts, by his own experiences, and by his own discoveries. Against this universal law there can be no appeal; to this Law there has never been any exception, none whatever, in the history of the world. If, for instance, we believe in miracles, then we must acknowledge that no miracles ever wrought have conferred on mankind any universal blessing. Therefore, if communications of a scientific character could be made, it would be an infringement of this great law. Further, if such communications could be made, we should at once abandon research, neglect our laboratories, close our hospitals, and betake ourselves to imploring the spirits to tell us how to prevent or cure disease and to reveal physical secrets. The greatest stimulus possible to work and research would be gone. I am therefore firmly convinced that if Mr. Stead's friend knows those secrets, which I very much doubt, she would not be permitted to reveal them.

I am further of opinion that the spirits, whether they communicate with us or not, cannot reveal anything at all beyond what we know already. For instance, we are told in spiritualistic documents that death is painless; that the next world is one in which love is everything; that God is love; that the life there is all love, with other general terms. Well; any hospital nurse will tell us that death is painless. I asked one once if, out of all the hundreds whose death she had witnessed, there was any suffering. "None," she said, "due to death. Generally, very little, at the end, due to disease." Had she observed, at any death-bed, repentance, or remorse, or fear? "None," she said. "Any joyful looking forward to the future?" "None," she said; mostly they are comatose, and just breathe their last." That the next world is, in fact, one so far separated from this that no tongue can reveal the difference, we are told by Paul. The rest, surely, belongs to the Christian creed. I have never seen any communication, in short, which advances our knowledge of the next world, though I have seen a great many which have evidently proceeded from a very lofty spiritual level, whether of this world or the other, couched in fine language, breathing a noble and beautiful conception of immortality; yet never any which could not have been written by a living man or woman. Do I, therefore, deny the existence of spirit communications? Not at all. I might even, perhaps, explain the vagueness of which I speak in this way; it may be possible for a spirit to communicate with a man *subject to the limitation of human comprehension of things unearthly*. In other words, such communications must necessarily be incomplete. This, again, would account for the raptures of certain saints; they cry out in vague phrases because language cannot interpret what they see. I possess, for instance, a book of ecstasies or raptures of a certain anchoress of the fourteenth century, which were taken down and preserved. Throughout the pages one perceives that the woman was trying to express, and could not, for lack of words, what was in her mind. She was trying to describe her visions, but could not. Therefore we have page after page of ejaculations. I should like very much to believe in spiritualism. I am quite convinced of the honesty and good faith of many who do believe in it. But since no spirit ever comes to me unworthy; since no spirit can improve our existing Rule of life; since things physical have been left for man unaided to discover; since we cannot, by the alleged spirit's own showing, understand things of the next world; and since we seem to know already from other sources, notably a certain collection of books, everything that they can tell us; it seems to me a waste of time to look further into the matter. To others, however, it may seem different—and those others I do not venture to judge or to condemn.

On June 14, 1645, was fought the Battle of Naseby. On June 14, 1895—exactly two hundred and fifty years later—there was held in the House of Commons a debate as to the propriety of erecting a statue to Oliver Cromwell. A coincidence of the more curious kind. Oliver is to have his statue, the Irish members protesting. They call him a murderer. Well; he killed a great many people in his time, that is quite true. But is it quite impossible to judge a man of his time by the standards of his time? Was he the only person who put down rebellion with merciless severity? One thing he certainly did, which ought to outweigh in the modern mind all the severities due to his time and to his generation. He made kings understand that even they, too, may be judged by their subjects; and that the people, not the king, may constitute the final Court of Appeal. The scaffold of Whitehall taught many lessons both to Prince and people, and the headless Charles made a constitutional sovereign possible. For which we cannot be too thankful.

The third pamphlet on County Folk Lore, published by the Folk Lore Society, is lying before me. It treats of Leicestershire and Rutland. Save for one point I do not know any more delightful reading than those weird and wonderful collections of superstitions still extant among the people. That one point is the long list of things that bode, or bring, bad luck. If we were to be ruled by these omens nothing could be done at all, and we should go in constant terror. There is the story of Black Annis, for instance. This delightful lady lived in a cave, excavated by her own finger nails, near Leicester—you can see the cave still; she had teeth corresponding in strength to her finger nails. From the safe retreat of her cave—who would dare to attack a person with such teeth and such nails?—she issued forth at night and caught unlucky wanderers, whom she then devoured; their bones lay outside the cave, if anybody dared to go and look at them. Fortunately, it was a long time ago. The memory of Black Annis points to a time when the cave was sacred, and when human sacrifices were performed upon the spot. In later times the place was a hermitage—at least one hermit lived there; she is called by the Folk Lore Editor an anchoress; but an anchoress belonged to a church, and was set apart by a special form of prayer, whereas anyone could establish himself as a hermit in any uncomfortable spot. Then there are holy wells; I should think that there is no part of England more plentifully supplied with holy wells. And there are pleasant traditions, *e.g.*, that the oaks of Charnwood Forest lost their tops when Lady Jane Grey, who lived near the place, was beheaded. And there are pleasant tenures; *e.g.*, when certain lands were held on the annual payment of one red rose garland and a broad arrow-head with two rosebuds. And there are curious old customs, mostly now suppressed, as the Whitsuntide processions, the beating of the bounds on Ascension Day, playing in church by children on Innocents' Day, the Riding of the George, the Strewing of the Churches with hay in July, and the "Whipping Toms." The last named carried on a very pleasing game. They marched two or three abreast into the market-place, armed with cart whips, which they playfully exercised on their friends. The rule of the game was that there was to be no cutting with the whip above the knee, and that the young fellows who took part in the sport should be armed with long sticks, with which to ward off the cuts. Naturally, the sticks were speedily used for more offensive purposes, and the end was a free fight.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, who returned from England by the mail steamer on Thursday last, took his seat on the bench in the first division court on the Original Side, where many members of the Bar and pleaders were present with a view to greet him as the new Chief Justice. The learned judge, addressing the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, enquired if he had any application to make.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson said: My Lord,—My only motion is for permission on this, the first occasion on which your lordship presides in this court as Chief Justice, to say a few words on behalf of the Bar. My Lord, we congratulate your lordship, as we congratulate ourselves, upon your having been chosen for the high and dignified office which you now occupy. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction and pride to us of the Bar to feel that one, who was for a long period a leading member of our own body, should have been selected as Chief Justice of this court. Your lordship's past leaves no doubt as to your lordship's future. The Bar through me express their sure and certain conviction that, under your lordship's presidency, the prestige and efficiency which this court has acquired under your lordship's distinguished predecessors will be most fully and amply maintained.

Mr. Justice Farran, in addressing the Hon. the Advocate-General, said: I cannot but feel a deep pride in the remarks, which you have just addressed me. Undoubtedly this High Court, under the guidance of my distinguished predecessors, has enjoyed an amount of prestige and efficiency second to no court in India. I do trust that as long as I preside in this court, that prestige and efficiency will be kept up. The public, the Bar, and the litigants have always been accustomed to expect from this court an impartial trial and unbiassed judgment in every case. I trust that as long as I preside in this court that impartiality and absence of bias will be ever present in all trials and proceedings of this court.

The business before the court was then proceeded with.

THE GYMKHANA Y. M. C. A. CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your report regarding the above match, I think that justice to the Y. M. C. A. Club requires that it should be known who the cricketers of "renown," styled "Brown" and "Jones" really were. They were formidable opponents, and to give them fictitious names seems to me not only an unusual proceeding but a denial to the Y. M. C. A., of the credit to which they are entitled.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

[Two other letter to the same purport have been received.—Ed., B.G.]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury:—

USING A FORGED RECEIPT.

Chhagan Sooonderjee, a clerk by profession, was charged with having, on the 23rd February last, dishonestly used as genuine a forged receipt for Rs. 200, which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be a forged document; and with having, on 21st and 15th February, committed criminal branch of trust as a servant in respect of two sums of Rs. 93-3-6 and Rs. 62-15-3, the property of his master Jewraj Sooonderjee. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Pavri, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended.

On the case being called on, his lordship said he had read over the depositions and asked Mr. Jardine whether the charge of using a forged document was connected with the charges of embezzlement.

Mr. Jardine said one charge would support the other, but that he elected to proceed on the charges separately.

His lordship asked the prisoner if he wished to be tried on the two charges together or separately.

The prisoner said he preferred to be tried separately.

His Lordship: I think you are quite right.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prosecutor, Jewraj Sooonderjee, was a cloth merchant carrying on business in the Moolji Jetha Cloth Bazaar. In October or November of last year, he employed the accused as his moonim; and in December he left for Kurrachee, telling the accused to carry on the business; but as he had been in the habit of writing up his own books, he desired prisoner not to make entries therein, but in a separate book. The prosecutor was absent from Bombay till the 22nd February; and on his returning to the shop on the morning of the 23rd, and looking at his books, he found that the cash balance kept by the accused was Rs. 225. The prosecutor asked for the balance, when the accused handed over Rs. 25, saying that he had paid the sum of Rs. 200 to Choonilal Sakerchund, and pointed out an entry in the ledger of the firm, in which an acknowledgment of the receipt of that sum by one Vussonji Narayen was made. The prosecutor was at the time satisfied with the explanation, but on the 25th February, Choonilal Sakerchand made a demand for the Rs. 200 in addition to other monies. The prosecutor told Choonilal's servant that the money had been paid, and in the presence of the accused, showed him the entry in his books. The accused was afterwards shown several servants employed by Choonilal's firm, but failed to identify any of them as the man to whom he had paid the amount, although the man Vussoojee Narayen was included among them. As the prosecutor was not satisfied, the accused said he would go to Choonilal's shop, and find the man who had signed the receipt. Instead of doing so, he absconded to [illegible], but was arrested subsequently, and brought down here.

The prosecutor was examined, and the next witness called was Vussonjee Narayen, the man who was stated to have signed the receipt for Rs. 200, but who did not appear.

His lordship enquired of the prosecutor where he thought his witness was. The latter replied that he must be at his master's shop, in the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, and that he could bring him down in ten minutes. His lordship then directed the prosecutor to go with a court peon and fetch Vussonjee at once, telling him that, if he did not come up, he would have his recognisances for Rs. 1,000 escheated. The trial was stopped meanwhile.

An hour later, the prosecutor returned alone, and informed his lordship that Vussonjee was not at his house or his master's shop, but was worshipping at the temple of his caste. The prosecutor was a member of a different caste and could not enter the temple, and he had therefore sent Vussonjee's wife to the temple to inform him of the court's order. The court then adjourned for luncheon.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Vussonjee appeared, and said he had been attending the court every day, but that he did not come that day, because Jewraj told him he would inform him in the morning of his presence being required, but did not. Jewraj said he had sent his man to tell him to come to court that morning. His lordship said he was bound by his recognisances to come to court from day to day, and as he did not, and kept the court and the jury waiting, he was fined Rs. 25. The trial then proceeded, and Vussonjee gave his evidence in support of the case for the prosecution.

At the close of the case, the prisoner, in his defence, said that the charges had been trumped up against him by the prosecutor. His lordship summed up the case, and the jury, without retiring for consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, in respect of the charge of dishonestly using a forged document as genuine.

The trial of the prisoner then proceeded in respect of the two charges of embezzlement. Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner had received the two sums of money from one Jugjeeven Bhimjee and the firm of Hurdeojee Dadajee, to whom he had given receipts for the amounts, but had failed to pay them to his master. The witness Jugjeevun Bhimjee having been examined, Mr. Jardine asked the court's permission to drop the charge in respect of Hurdeojee Dadajee, as the person who had actually taken the receipt in the book was not forthcoming as the witness.

His lordship allowed the charge to be withdrawn. Evidence was then gone into in respect to Jugjeevun Bhimjee's matter. The accused, in his defence, said the money had not been paid to him, and that the charge had been got up against him by the prosecutor. The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

The court then adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

Franz von Suppe has left an almost completed operetta, composed for a libretto taken from a book by Ludwig Held and Victor Leon. It will be completed by a Viennese composer for Director Janner, who intends to produce it as the opening performance of the Carl Theatre, of which he has undertaken the management.

TIGER-SHOOTING ON FOOT.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

"Half-past four, Di!"—my brother's voice called through the wooden partition that separated us, and I awoke to that curious sense of something strange impending, and realized at last that I was in a forest hut, on the Kunde River, in the Mekanad district, to the south of the Neilgherries, and that I was going out for the first time in my life after a tiger. I was staying with my brother, a coffee planter in the hills. My husband, who was in Burma, was to join me later. I knew very well that he would never hear of my going out after a tiger on foot as is the wont in these hills; but being of an adventurous disposition, I determined to do it before he came, and had persuaded my brother to let me accompany him and a friend of his on a three-days' shooting expedition. Our chief object was the bagging of a large tiger that had roamed about the Mekanad district for some time, killing cattle, in spite of the efforts of several sportsmen, who had been out after him. Cows and buffaloes had several times been tied out for him, but so far no one had succeeded in getting this astute monarch of the jungle, and so we had determined to camp out for a day or two in hopes of being successful at last.

Our shikarry, Simon, who was one of the best and boldest shikarries on the hills, had gone out to the spot a day in advance of us, and his first remark on our arrival next day was a most encouraging one. "Plenty game got, Sar!" he exclaimed as we dismounted from our horses, on arrival at our little encampment, and then he began to tell us all he had seen. According to him, a panther or tiger lurked behind every tree, while the place was full of sambhur, and ibex were at no great distance. Although we did not believe that we had come to quite such a sportsman's Eldorado, as he made out, the prospects of sport were promising, and after such a dinner as only a native can cook and serve up in the jungle, I lay down to sleep full of excitement and hope for the morrow. We had determined to start before daybreak, as on our way to the kill that had taken place that day, they wanted to get a sambhur, if possible. Chota-hazari, at a quarter to five in the morning is not a very lengthy proceeding nor in the completion of one's jungle toilet, and before five o'clock we were on foot.

First walked Simon, the shikarry, watchful and alert, noting a hundred things that our undiscerning eyes passed over. Then came my brother, followed by his gun-cooly, carrying his ·577 express, then the rest of us with another gun-cooly and, lastly, a man carrying the tiffin basket. The hut in which we had slept was situated on the edge of a thick forest, through which we had to pass in order to reach the hill beyond. The air blew fresh and cold in our faces as we started on our march along a fairly good path, leading through the heart of the forest. As yet there was no sign of the dawn, the dark depths of the wood around us seemed plunged in the profoundest slumber. Not a sound was to be heard, save perhaps the sleepy whistle of a bird, awakened before his time by our approach, or the snapping of a twig, as some stealthy forest creature crept silently on his way to a pool, there to slake his thirst after his nightly feed. It was a wonderful thing that daily awakening of life in the jungle! As the first faint rays of dawn began to penetrate the thick branches, a stir, as of quickening life seemed to creep over the silent forest, and, when the golden disc of the sun appeared over the dark trees, he roused a whole sleeping world to another day of restless, vigorous life. Parrots chattered in the tree-tops; "crash" went the bushes, as an old boar, closely pursued by a playful younger member of his family, dashed through. Now we heard the short sharp bark of the wild dog, as he called his brothers together to collect for hunting, on the ridges near the feeding grounds of the sambhur. While above all these varied sounds, rose to greet the sun, the indescribable chorus of a thousand birds.

On we went, till at last we reached the other side of the wood, and after climbing a wooded hill, we emerged on the summit of what might be called a steppe on the mountain side, up which the fleecy mists of morning were curling. Still there seemed to be no tracks of sambhur to be seen. The fresh morning air was heavenly, and as I inhaled the pure ozone, I revelled in the ever-varying aspects of the rugged mountains around me, in all their glory of the young morning sunlight and drifting cloud, foamy torrents dashing down over the grey rocks, and the forest with its brightly-tinted foliage, and rich vegetation of graceful tree-ferns, orchids, and mosses.

Suddenly the shikarry stopped dead and pointed to the left, and we saw above us, emerging from a broad, open valley, leading to the fields, where he was wont to take his feed, a solitary, belated sambhur. He was standing on some rocks, his white-tipped antlers, head, and shoulders and part of his massive body, standing out in bold relief, in the sunlight, against a dark back-ground of distant hills and valleys. For one second only he stood there, an exquisite picture, full of grace and beauty, gazing fixedly at the hill before him. He was a long way off. The wind was from him to us. See us, he could not have done; yet some mysterious instinct seemed to warn him of the approach of danger, and suddenly, with a graceful bound, he sprang into the bushes, and commenced a slow and very cautious descent towards the forest. Then, as his fears abated, he began to sniff among the bushes, and even occasionally to crop the short herbage on the hill-side. I sat down to wait for the others, who had determined to stalk him, for, although an excellent walker, I was rather tired with my early start, and the day was young. Unsporting as it seemed, I could not but be glad for the beautiful sambhur, when they returned in three-quarters of an hour, having lost him.

But this is a tiger story, and I must return to my original theme. After much hot and weary clambering over hill and dale, rocks and bushes, we arrived at the kill. We found it had taken place on the side of the hill, just above a deep shola, where the brute was said to have taken refuge for the day. The beaters were awaiting our arrival with five tiger-dogs. Armed with a ·450 express, I took up my stand by my brother on the bare hillside, a little above the shola, at its principal entrance. There was not a tree at hand, nor a rock on which our position would have been one of greater safety. The shikarry and our friend were out of sight, posted at another entrance to the shola. When we were in our places, the beat began, and the hillsides resounded with the weird cries of the beaters. When they had been at work about twenty minutes, our excitement was aroused by the barking and whimpering of the dogs in the shola. It was not the joyful chorus of the musical "giving tongue," which announces the find and "breaking cover" of sambhur, but an undecided yapping which continued for some moments, during which I, obedient to a signal from my brother, watched, as if my life depended on it, the ferns and bushes below.

There was a sudden commotion among the beaters nearest to us. They ran to one side, and I heard a sound I had never before heard, the "waugh, waugh," of a splendid, striped yellow tiger, as he bounded into the open, forty-five yards from where we stood. At that instant my brother fired, and with a fearful roar of pain and rage the tiger turned a complete somersault in the air, and rolled on to his back into the jungle.

It is quite one thing to hear a tiger roar in the Zoo, where he is separated from you by stout iron bars, but it is quite another story in the open, with not fifty yards between you and him! My blood stood still at the sound. For an instant we thought he was dead, but no; up he got, and began turning round and round, tearing at his shoulder, and growling fiercely. My brother's second barrel missed him, and with one bound and another awful roar, he dashed into the bushes. On hearing the two shots, the others came up, and then, despite my entreaties, they decided to follow him up after allowing a little time to elapse. My presence would only have added to their danger, so leaving me behind, with a cooly, the three men disappeared into the thick shola. Ages seemed to crawl slowly by as I sat there, a prey to terrible misgivings and anxiety for them. At last I heard a distant shot, which only increased my fears. Then, after what seemed hours, the shikarry appeared, with a smile of joy and triumph lighting up his stern and regular features, and informed me that he had come to lead me to the "Sahibs and the tiger." As I went, I realized the great danger they had all run, as they tracked the wounded tiger through the shrubs and bushes, by the splashes of blood on the ground.

The jungle was very dense, and in one or two places they had to cut their way through it, going on their hands and knees. The dogs were there it is true, but after the first few hundred yards, they refused to work, and slunk back at their heels, their tails between their legs. It then occurred to them that it was simply suicide to follow up the trail longer, through the low bushes, in a stooping posture, and they decided to cross the stream, and proceed along the opposite bank, under cover of the large trees, which grow down to the water's edge, without any dense undergrowth. Just as they were about to move off in that direction, my brother who was in front heard a faint growl or grunt, and suddenly caught sight of the tiger about twenty yards away. The brute was lying on his side, worrying his back and tearing and biting at the rocks. So absorbed in his pain and rage was he that he never noticed their approach. Stepping out into the open my brother fired behind the shoulder, and he fell dead, his agony over. He looked a splendid creature as he lay there. He appeared to me to be of greater bulk than a cow, and much longer in the body. His head was beautifully marked, and the stripes on it were much closer than on the body. His ears were of a greyish yellow, and soft as velvet. His coat, of a dark tone of yellow, was glossy and well marked, and he was altogether in very fine condition, as indeed, he might be, considering the amount of beef he had lived on of late. His length from tip to tip was exactly ten feet, so my brother, who cherishes the head and skin, was not a little proud of this fine specimen of a hill tiger.

DIANA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three of the men implicated in the murder of the Guard Nelson on a Mandalay train, some months ago, have been convicted and sentenced to death.

The Barrack building at our new post at Kentung, west of the Mekong, is nearing completion. The troops will be in occupation before the unhealthy autumn season begins.

The death of Surgeon-Colonel Cuffe, C.B., Principal Medical Officer of the Allahabad District, is announced in some of the English and Irish papers. Surgeon-Colonel Cuffe, however, we are glad to state, is at the present moment at Pachmarhi, and is in excellent health.

No military expeditions are contemplated on the Burma frontiers this year except in the Chin Hills, where the work of disarmament will probably be continued. Though some thousands of arms have been taken from the Chins, the Burma Government has decided to continue operations till the hills are completely disarmed on the Bhamo side. The usual tours will be made by a number of Political Officers, accompanied by police and military escorts, in the Bhamo and Myitkyina districts.

The Government of India, writes a contemporary, will presently be in a position to consider the opinions of Local Governments on the proposed vivisection rules, and, if we mistake not, there will be a pretty general expression of the view that, like the defunct Bill, the rules are not required. Local Governments were practically, and the Viceroy and his Council quite unanimous against that measure, and Mr. Fowler happily agreed. Even the Scottish Society for the Total Suppression of Vivisection, whose head-quarters are in Calcutta, strenuously condemned the Bill, but for quite another reason—viz., on the ground that the effect of legalizing vivisection was to popularise it!

The new pattern 12-pounder breech-loading gun adopted for Horse Artillery has been tried in England and given satisfactory results. The weight behind the teams is only 32 cwt., so the horses can be galloped over rough ground without being exhausted. The gun is shorter than the 12-pounder in use among field-batteries, and has not so long a range; but its shooting at effective distances is very good. It will, however, probably have to make way in a year or two for a quick-firing gun, which would unquestionably be the [illegible] equipment for Horse Artillery. The experiments with the 15-pounder for field batteries have not proved satisfactory, as the shell has been found to be too long, but further trials are to be made, and it is hoped that the difficulties now experienced will be overcome. The 20-pounder seems to have dropped out of sight for the moment.

From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 235 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 297 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 276. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 5 from measles, 110 from fevers, 21 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 148 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 31·7 per 1,000 per annum.

Two rare Assam coins, forwarded by Mr. E. A. Gait, were recently exhibited at the Bengal Asiatic Society. One is a coin of Raghu-narayana, the founder of the western branch of the Koch Kings, whose dates are 1581-1593 A. D. It is the first specimen of a coin of this branch of the family that has come to light. The coin was the property of Babu Tanuram, Mauzadar of Hastinapur Mauza, in Barpela, who has presented it to the Society. The second coin is of Dharmamanikya-deva of Tippera, and is presented to the Society by Mr. Gait.

The annual report of the North-Western Railway Rifles shows that this really fine battalion is steadily increasing in strength and efficiency. This corps, it may be noted, is one of the few in India thoroughly clothed and equipped and ready to take the field. The strength of the corps on the 31st March 1895 was 1,216 of all ranks, which is the greatest yet reached, showing an increase of 66 since last season. Of these 1,191 have qualified for the efficiency grant, and 619 of them are extra-efficients, leaving only 25 non-efficients—a very satisfactory result. Last year there were 1,138 efficients, so that this year shows an increase in this respect of 53, while the increase in strength is 66. The number of extra efficients is 619, which is the same as last year; the percentage of efficients to strength is 97·94. Owing to what must be merely an extraordinary oversight, Colonel Boughey makes no mention in the report of the services of Captain Finch, the retiring Adjutant, to whose enthusiasm in the matter of both drill and musketry a great deal of the efficiency of the corps is due.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is to link Chittagong with Makum by metre-gauge, is one of the biggest projects undertaken in India, the line with its branches being 740 miles in length. The greatest activity has been shown on the southern section from Chittagong to Badarpur, whence a short branch runs due eastward to Silchar. This section is 302 miles long, another branch running to Chandpur. The first 128 miles from Chittagong are being equipped with rolling-stock, and plate-laying has been finished on another fifty miles. The Badarpur-Lumding section, 112 miles, is the most difficult that has to be dealt with, as the hills are entered fifteen miles from the former place, and supplies for labourers will have to be carried forward as the line advances. It is stated that "owing to the rugged nature of the country, the scarcity of inhabitants, and great unhealthiness and difficulty in importing provisions, the progress on the tunnels has been somewhat slow, but improved arrangements have now been made, and it is expected that next year this work will get on rapidly." An attempt was made to import coolies from Chota-Nagpur and the Central Provinces, but it was not successful. On the section Lumding to Makum, with a branch to Gauhati, 326 miles in all, fair progress has been made, but here the difficulty about labour comes in. Coolies from the Sarun and Mo[illegible] districts were imported, and though the number obtained was not large a good effect [illegible] produced on the local labour market. Sp[illegible] arrangements for provisioning the gangs have [illegible] made here as at Badarpur. On two of the divi[illegible] between Gauhati and Lumding the earthwo[illegible] been completed, but the Namba forest has [illegible] to be dealt with. It will be years before Ma[illegible] united with Chittagong, but the southern [illegible] should give Cachar direct communication [illegible] sea within a reasonable time, and the [illegible] length at least should prove remunerative. [illegible] the central and northern sections will ever [illegible] very doubtful.

It is reported from Berne that on the even[illegible] the 26th ultimo loud thunder was heard in L[illegible] brunnen, which, it was believed, was an appr[illegible] ing storm. But soon the rising up of a gre[illegible] yellow cloud of dust at the further end of the valley showed that some landslip had taken place. An immense mass of rock and earth fell from the "Black Monk" high above the village of Stechelberg, and covered part of the valley below with rocks, stones, earth, and mud. The valley of Lauterbrunnen from the foot of the "Black Monk" over the Lutshine and up to the rocks of Murren was one impenetrable veil of dust, which had not dispersed three hours after the fall. A fine piece of forest, belonging to the Berne fiscus, has been shaved away as if with a razor. Luckily the houses in the neighbourhood of the landslip just escaped its disastrous progress, but it is considered necessary to abandon them, as other masses of rock may still fall.

An interesting turn is given to the phrase "ploughing the sands" by a writer in the *New Age* this week, who says:—A good thing would be done if some practical farmer or market-gardener were brought to this country from the neighbourhood of Bayonne to show our farmers what can be done even by "ploughing the sand." Our Conservative friends have caught at that as an excellent simile to apply to what they represent as the sham legislative work of the Government. But they had better change their simile, for the farmers about Bayonne have ploughed the sands of the sea shore for miles, and there they are growing French beans, asparagus, and other vegetables in abundance. Nor is it only, we may add, at Bayonne that ploughing the sands has been turned to very lucrative and practical account. Readers of Miss Betham-Edwards's interesting account of "France To-day," will find other instances—as for instance, the asparagus beds in the sands of Brittany. One reason why the British farmer suffers from foreign competition is because the practical foreigner has found out what the theoretical Britisher ignores, namely, the thoroughly practical character of the process of ploughing the sands.

At Bamo, a place not far from Frosinone, a dreadful fire has taken place, the convent of the Benedictine Sisters having been destroyed. Two of their number were burnt to death. The fire occurred during the night, when all were asleep. Most of the sisters were rescued by the Carabinieri. The bodies of the two unfortunate sisters were found beneath the debris.

The fourteenth annual bulletin of the French Cremation Society states that in Paris alone more than twenty thousand bodies have been burnt since the commencement of the movement. The process of converting the corpse of an adult into ashes occupies slightly less than an hour. The Society, which counts among its members a large proportion of women, continues its active propaganda by the aid of circulars and lectures. Uniting practice with theory, it renders aid to poor families desirous of adopting this mode of disposing of the dead by contributing, as far as its funds will permit, to the expense.

THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

The Royal Commission on Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland resumed its sittings on Thursday and yesterday, Lord Farrer in the absence of Mr. Childers, presiding.

Sir Edward Hamilton, K.C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, gave evidence, in the course of which he stated that the estimated contribution of Ireland to the revenue of the United Kingdom was 7¾ millions, of which [illegible] millions was from direct taxation, five millions from indirect taxation and about 1 million from the Post Office and other miscellaneous sources. For 1893-94 the proportion worked out at 8s. 10d. per head for direct taxation in Ireland and £1 0s. 9d. in Great Britain. It was levied upon the same principles in Ireland, as in Great Britain, and he did not think there was any harshness towards Ireland in that respect. It was difficult for him to express an opinion as to whether there was any proof that Ireland could not afford to pay the contribution to the revenue which she now made, considering that the greater part of the contribution was derived from indirect taxation.

Mr. Lough, M.P., recalled, said he had heard it stated by the Board of Trade that emigration from these islands was due chiefly to prosperity in trade and not because the people of Ireland were driven away, by oppression, as he contended. The chairman said that Mr. Giffen has stated that he had discovered that, as a general law, emigration was greater when the attractions in America were greater. Mr. Lough said that he himself had prepared a memorandum to the following effect:—The Board of Trade said that the low figures of emigration corresponded with depression in trade. It was assumed that large emigration always accompanied good trade, and that good trade in America and the colonies was generally coincident with good trade in Great Britain. His statement had been that this did not apply to Ireland, the emigration from that country being occasioned by the condition of things there. In Great Britain the movement was not one of emigration merely, but of immigration as well, the theory of the Board of Trade resting so completely on the figures of immigration as those of emigration. In Ireland there was no immigration. His second point was that the returns of the two countries were arranged under different heads, which tended to make the comparison between Great Britain and Ireland difficult. Emigration from Ireland to Great Britain, for instance, was held to be an internal movement, which did not affect the political economy of Ireland. An emigrant from Ireland to Scotland was as much lost to Ireland as an emigrant to Canada. It proved that he could not find a living in Ireland as much as if he went to Nova Scotia. The Irish returns excluded all temporary movements for Ireland. His third point [illegible] no parallel between the [illegible] who left the two islands relative to the populations. From January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1895, 3,570,369 persons had left Ireland, or 65 per cent., out of an average population which was rapidly decreasing all the time. On the other hand, only 4,577,300 persons had left Great Britain out of a population five times as large, which was increasing with extraordinary rapidity all the time. The percentage in Great Britain was about 10. His fourth point was the excess of females who emigrated from Ireland as compared with those who left Great Britain, showing that the emigration from Ireland could not be attributable to prosperity in trade. His fifth point, illustrating the same fact, was the difference in the class of emigrants as between Ireland and Great Britain. The Britain emigrant was a man who looked round to see where there were trade opportunities, but the Irish emigrant was a man who was driven out of the country and had not a pound to spare. His sixth point was the difference in the destinations of the emigrants from Great Britain and those from Ireland, and his seventh and last point was that the movement of the emigrants from England and Scotland always seemed to march together in every respect, showing that it might be safe to generalize about these two countries but the figures for particular years in Ireland, as well as the tendency of the whole statistics, were different and often contradictory, as against the other countries. He arrived at the following three broad conclusions:—That there was no common theory which would account for the emigration between the two islands; that as regarded Great Britain the generalization of the Board of Trade might be true, but the figures [illegible] misleading, as they were mixed up with the Irish figures; and that as regarded Ireland the [illegible] of the Board of Trade had only [illegible] in [illegible] one of the most important [illegible] that had taken place in those islands in [illegible] years, and one of the saddest and most unnecessary tragedies in the history of any country. The witness contended that the military expenditure in Ireland should be discontinued. On the questions into which the Commission was inquiring, his opinion was that there was no relative capacity to bear taxation between Ireland and Great Britain, and that it was impossible to fix any proportion because the two islands were so different, and each was moving so rapidly in an opposite direction to the other; that Ireland could only contribute a peppercorn rent towards Imperial expenditure and that if the country was to feed its people or cease to be a scandal to the system of government which existed under the taxation should immediately be reduced by five-elevenths of what it was now.—*Times*, June 15.

CROMWELL'S PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

There is at any rate, says the *Westminster Gazette*, one distinguished person who ought to be much gratified by the historical exercise with which the House of Commons amused itself on June 14. We refer to Lord Acton, who, in his inaugural lecture at Cambridge the other day, protested against the [illegible] of indiscriminate toleration in the case of characters in Modern History. We ought not, he suggested, to admit any statute of limitations in doing historical justice; and if, in doubtful cases, we must often err, it is better, he urged, to exceed in rigour than in indulgence. Members of the House of Commons seem to have taken these exhortations to heart in the case of the Cromwell statue. The anti-Cromwellians swore at large with as much vigour as if the Protector had been alive to-day. There was no whitewash about at all, but plenty of white heat. We may doubt, however, whether on closer examination the Professor would be altogether satisfied with the exercises of his pupils. It is an excellent thing to have clear, strong judgments on the historical characters of our modern centuries; but it is desirable—is it not?—to form those judgments with one eye at least on the centuries in which the several characters lived. But this is exactly what the House of Commons failed to do. The speakers, almost without exception, read the present into the past, and indulged in that fascinating, though futile, exercise of speculating what a man lived 250 years ago would be doing and saying if he were living now. [illegible] the debate, was for the most part chaff, and there [illegible] harm in admitting that in the circumstances of [illegible] Cromwell lends himself excellently to chaff [illegible] of the Government. For if we take him [illegible] period, and assume that the intervening two [illegible] centuries would be absolutely nothing to him, [illegible] undoubtedly be used, like many another "old [illegible]" as a scourge for the back of the modern [illegible]. He certainly had a short way with Parliaments, whether Upper or Lower Houses. He would [illegible] majorities or exclude minorities, according [illegible] purpose. He certainly had no squeamishness [illegible] complete government," nor much sympathy [illegible] programmes. But let us, to elucidate this [illegible] statement of his Parliamentary [illegible]:—

[illegible] Pride's Purge. The Presbyterian majority [illegible] from the House, and the minority vote to [illegible] King to trial.

[illegible] The Commons resolve that the House of [illegible] "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abol[illegible]"

[illegible] April 20. Cromwell goes down to the House [illegible] members. His Council of State selects [illegible] new Parliament of 139 members on the nomination of Independent Ministers—Barebones Parliament.

1653, December. Barebones Parliament produces a Radical programme, but finding they cannot carry it, resign. Cromwell governs for eight months without a Parliament.

1654, September. A new Parliament meets, but Cromwell excludes 100 members who will not pledge themselves not to alter the form of government.

1655, January. "On the expiration of five lunar months" Cromwell dissolves the new Parliament and governs for a year and a half without a Parliament, having divided England into eleven military districts, each governed by a major-general (just as if it were a department of South Kensington!)

1656, September. New Parliament meets, ninety Republicans and Presbyterians excluded. Dissolved in the following year.

1657. Cromwell re-establishes the House of Lords.

1658, January 20. New Parliament meets; but proceedings as to its relation with the House of Lords, is dissolved by Cromwell after a fortnight.

September 3 Cromwell dies without any Parliament. [illegible] therefore, that Cromwell [illegible] Parliaments, in death, and health [illegible] himself without any [illegible] at all. [illegible] was first to purge them of all members who were [illegible] to "wise [illegible]" [illegible] and then, if they were not subdued, to "take away that bauble." We dare not conjecture what he would have done, had he been living in these days, with either the present Parliament or the last one. The *Spectator* last week assured us that he would be cheered by finding one man after his own heart, viz., "Brother Joseph," and that he would have embraced the mode[illegible] Tories as excellent "Roundheads." We can't feel quite as sure about either event, but it is very interesting to find that the Tory Party is so [illegible] with [illegible], or even to vote him £500 for a statue, notwithstanding the remarkable record which we have just set forth.

It is reported from Stockholm that another of the diamond-borings for water, advised by Professor Nordenskiold, has been successful on the coasts of Sweden, this time on the little island of Marstrand, on the west coast of Gothenburg. Marstrand is a favourite bathing-place, and like most places on the west coast, had no good drinking water. The boring was undertaken in a rock standing eight metres above the sea, and was carried to a depth of 39 metres. When completed, the water was 31 metres deep, and by means of pumping, fresh water is now obtained at the rate of 1,000 litres per hour. This is the ninth time that a well has thus been bored into the rocks on the coasts of Sweden.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wetted tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. [illegible] arising from [illegible] tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," [illegible] in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WORD-FORGETFULNESS.

Now and then everyone finds himself says a writer in the *Westminster Gazette* at a momentary loss for a word—the name, perhaps, of a person or of an object perfectly well known to him. For instance, while playing whist he may suddenly forget a particular card, or out in the street may shake hands with a friend and yet be unable to recall his name. For the time being, this lapse of memory may be complete; the word may be forgotten, as the soldiers have it, "lock, stock, and barrel." As often as not, however, it is incomplete, and some part of the missing word can be recalled. Every day of the week one hears it said, "I don't remember the name but it begins with such and such a letter."

What does it mean—this word forgetfulness? The question sounds simple and straightforward enough, but for all that it is one that takes a deal of answering. Broadly speaking, the condition may be of trifling moment, or, on the other hand, it may be a symptom of serious brain mischief. Lest the reader, mindful of former freaks of recollection, should be alarmed at this statement, his peace of mind may be at once restored by the assurance that the mere loss of a word now and then means nothing of any importance. To take an instance: A learned physician, of keen intellect and excellent memory, confessed to the present writer that familiar names at times slipped hopelessly out of his grasp. In this way he has had to turn away from a house without paying an intended visit, simply because he had forgotten the name of his patient. On several occasions, moreover, he had not been able to give his own name when suddenly asked by a servant. These curious lapses—which are not without their humorous side—have been going on more or less for the last fifteen years. The condition, however, has not grown worse; the word-failure has not become more frequent or more extensive; or to use the language of the medical profession, "the malady has not been progressive." In this particular case, the "aphasia," as it is called, does not point to any serious changes in brain or in intellect. It is just a little hitch in the rhythm of the intellectual pendulum. With some folks the heart intermits to much the same way, and causes the missing of a pulse-beat. Both these lapses may extend over a period of many years in individuals who appear to be otherwise perfectly sound. The action of the heart [illegible] and so, probably, to a great extent, is speech. The heart beats, however, through the agency of a nervous mechanism that is born with the individual, a "natural reflex" that is in working order from the outset of life. Speech, on the other hand, has to be gradually learnt or acquired.

Our great countryman Ferrier, by his discovery that special parts of the brain, or "centres," were concerned in definite muscular movements, has opened the door to many modern scientific marvels. He showed, for example, that a centre existed on the surface of the brain for regulating the movements of of the leg, another for the arm, a third for the muscles of the face, and so on. Speech has now been localised, not in one, but in a cluster of centres. This statement may be illustrated in the following way. Let us suppose a man to look at a bell, the image of which is conveyed through the eyes to a visual centre, and thence to a higher ideational centre. From the latter a message is sent out through another centre, that of articulate language, to the organs of speech, and the word "bell" is uttered. Or, again, let us sup ose he hears the sound of a bell, which travels through an auditive centre to the higher ideational centre. From thence the will, instead of sending out a command through the centre of articulate language, may choose that of written language, and the word "bell" is figured on paper as a graphic symbol. The various centres mentioned are all closely connected the one with the other by a multitude of nerves. Failure of any one centre or of its connexions may lead to partial or total loss of speech. A patient, therefore, if damaged in one of his speech centres, say, by a growth or by the effusion of a blood-clot, may lose a part only of his faculty of speaking. Thus, if his centre for articulate speech be damaged, he may not be able to speak, although he understands everything that is said to him; or, if his centre for written language be injured he may not be able to write down a single word. A good description of these various partial speech-failures is given in Fowler's Dictionary of Medicine. Speaking of the two forms of aphasia known as "word-blindness" and "word-deafness," it says:—"In *word-blindness* all written communications reaching the speech-centre through the sense of sight are cut off. The patient cannot read or understand written language; he may recognise and pronounce the names of letters, but he cannot understand the meaning of the words they form. He can express his thoughts in writing and write from dictation, but cannot [illegible] or understand what he has written, [illegible] this he is able to speak and converse fluently. . . . In *word-deafness* the patient has lost the power of executing commands reaching him through the sense of hearing. He is not deaf to ordinary sounds or to music, but he cannot understand spoken words. He can usually read, write and speak well, but in some cases his speech is a more senseless jargon, owing to the fact that he is unable to call up the auditory impression or [illegible] the sound of the word he wishes to utter." These patients can usually understand simple written commands, and can copy sentences correctly, but cannot write from dictation. The various parts of the brain concerned in word-deafness and other speech-failures have been localised of late years, so that the surgeon is now able to point exactly to the affected spot.

The majority of mankind fortunately escape the serious forms of aphasia. They are more concerned with the momentary wordlessness that is certain to fall occasionally to the lot of everyone. The little break in the wonderful circle of sensory and motor nerves and of brain centres engaged in the production of speech, may occur under the influence of excitement, or, more often, of fatigue. Most people know the loss of words that torments them as they are getting better from a severe illness, such as typhoid or scarlet fever. Especially common is word-forgetfulness after an attack of that mysterious malady, influenza, which has worked such havoc in our midst during the last few years. An instance in point will probably occur to most readers. A short while since a leading statesman, lately recovered from the malady in question, suddenly lost the thread of his discourse in the midst of a public speech. In his case the aphasia was undoubtedly of the momentary type; the hitch of the pendulum that is not a danger-signal. Probably no public speaker of any standing has escaped, at one period or another of his career, a disconcerting experience of a similar kind.

Lastly, as everyone knows, the faculty of memory can be greatly strengthened by practice. Some people train themselves to remember both faces and names, while others remember faces but not names. A dweller in a thinly populated country district would remember faces better than names, because he has had no need to cultivate the latter faculty. An experienced police detective, on the other hand, by careful training, often acquires a marvellous associated memory of names with faces and facts. Word forgetfulness, then, one may say broadly, is often the result of careless observation or of want of training. Much more might be written of word-forgetfulness; indeed, its literature has been already adorned with many ponderous treatises. The subject is one of widespread interest, and in these brief remarks the writer has endeavoured to sketch a few of its chief features in plain and simple outline. And to think that a generation ago the most learned physician had no key whatever to the philosophy of random and rambling speech!

BRITISH REFORMS IN EGYPT.

A Parliamentary paper is published enclosing a report by Mr. Villiers Stuart "respecting the progress of reorganisation in Egypt since the occupation in 1882." Amongst the abuses to be dealt with were those connected with taxation, native courts of justice, the [illegible] system, the corvee, irrigation, agriculture, and sugar factory abuses. There were also other subjects of inquiry, amongst them village debts to usurers, and the temper of the population, &c. The result of Mr. Villiers Stuart's investigations on the spot in every part of the Delta is in the highest degree satisfactory as to the progress that has been made. Beginning with Upper Egypt, Mr. Stuart says:—

The general conclusion at which I have arrived from my inquiries in Upper Egypt is that though much has been done, the condition of the people greatly ameliorated, and their worst grievances to a considerable extent redressed, yet much remains to be done. The effect of centuries of misgovernment, cannot be effaced in a dozen years. A couple of generations would be needed to enable the reforms already effected to take root and acquire permanence. Were the country left to itself now it would quickly relapse, the old grievances would be revived, the old abuses would be restored, the new lessons forgotten, and its last state might well be worse than its first. Egypt would in that case, become a standing reproach—a monumental failure. We should be placed in the unenviable position of the man in the parable who began to build but was not able to finish. It is wonderful that so much has been accomplished within the short space of twelve years, especially in view of the political difficulties and the artificial obstacles which have been placed in our way. Our hands have been tied by international compacts designed, perhaps, partly for the benefit of Egypt, but which have proved her grievous misfortune. We have had to work in manacles and fetters. How much more would have been accomplished if we had had a free hand. We are hampered in our efforts to rescue Upper Egypt from the poverty referred to by the necessity of obtaining the sanction of other European Powers before we can either avail ourselves of the surplus of £3,500,000 accumulated by the able financial management of the existing [illegible] of the Egyptian Government, or resort to the alternative expedient of a loan, which, for such a praiseworthy and reproductive object, would be most favourably received on the Bourses of Europe, and could be obtained at a low rate of interest. I visited Egypt repeatedly before the dual control and during the dual control (proceeds Mr. Stuart) and can state that the grievances which have been reformed by us all continued to exist under the dual control. Unjust taxation, the levying of which bristled with wrongs and oppression; the horrors of the prisons, the corrupt administration of justice, the abuses and cruelties connected with the corvee, the appropriation of forced labour to the sugar factories and to the private purposes of the wealthy and influential—these evils, and many more which I could quote, continued to thrive and flourish until we undertook the work of reform. Since then the worst of them have been remedied, taxes are collected honestly and with a humane consideration for the convenience of the people. The prisons are managed well and on sanitary principles. Justice is administered with much greater impartiality than before, and is no longer at the service of the highest bidder. The corvee is limited to its legitimate purposes, but still needs some reform. The finances are managed skilfully, and their condition to-day presents a striking contrast to that which prevailed twelve years ago. This is attested by the splendid surplus in hand and by the low rate of interest which the Egyptian debt now pays. Who would have believed during the last decade that Egyptian Unified Stock would ever come to be quoted above par? In June, 1882, they stood at 52.

The [illegible] Correspondent" believes the new law on recruiting for the Egyptian Army is closely connected with "the designs England entertains respecting the reoccupation of the Soudan."

SPEECH DAY AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

The Speech Day at Wellington College was held on June 18, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo according to ancient custom, and, in spite of the counter-attractions of Ascot, to which the Master (Mr. Pollock) alluded, the attendance was very large. Among the visitors who assembled in the gymnasium after luncheon were the following Governors:—Colonel the Hon. W. P. Talbot, Field-Marshal Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, General Sir George Higginson, and the Bishop of Oxford. The following were also present:—The Countess of Derby and Lady Isabel Stanley, the Misses Talbot, the Head Master of Charterhouse and Miss Haig Brown, Mr. Bill, M.P., Sir Thomas Crawford, Lady Elphinstone, Colonel Rainsford Hannay, Sir Reginald Hardy, Lady Victoria Lambton, Lord and Lady St. John, General Sal Hill, and Lady Shelley.

The Master, in making his introductory speech, observed that since the beginning of last year the numbers had increased by something like seventy boys. He, however, very much wished to see the classical school larger. It was a good thing for boys intended for the Army and boys intended for the Universities to be thrown together at school; it enlarged the sympathies of both and prevented them from being taken up with only one idea of life from the very beginning. Two things, he believed, hindered the growth of their classical school. First of all, when people heard of this great school founded in memory of the Duke of Wellington they were apt to think that it was intended simply for passing boys into the Army. Secondly, the college was founded to educate the orphan sons of officers, and the benefit of the school had to some extent been extended to sons of living officers. Many of these latter boys came there on privileged terms. Now, if all or if some of the Army seemed to be there [illegible] at hereditary, and the chances were that an officer's son would wish to follow his father's career. Having then so large a number of officers' sons in the school, he and his colleagues had a great many boys who wished to go into the Army. So far they did prepare boys for the Army, and he believed that their past record in that respect was one of which they need not be ashamed. But for all that they had their classical school organised just as at any other public school, and they gladly prepared boys for the Universities. They had this year one or two University distinctions, but he should like to see their number much increased; that would only be possible when more boys were sent there to the classical side. He had no wish whatever to make little of their Army boys. He taught on both sides of the school himself, and should be very sorry to have an independent head of the modern side as a separate department. This year they were proposing to establish a final Army class, in which boys of sufficient attainments would be placed some months before they presented themselves for examination in order that their work might be a little further organised, and that, while still enjoying the general life of the school, they might have their studies carefully directed to the object before them. The address concluded with a warm tribute to the governors, with the reading of congratulatory telegrams from old Wellingtonians at Simla and Malta, and with the reading of the list of honours gained during the year.

The honours, so far as they were gained directly from the school, consisted principally of admissions to Woolwich and Sandhurst—four of the former and twelve of the latter. But there were also distinctions at the Universities. The prize-giving followed, and in the course of it the master, besides saying pleasant things about every boy who came before him, made a pause for special observations when he came to the Walter prizes, which were founded by the late Mr. Walter. He said he could not but recall last year and express the deep regret left by him, the governors, and his colleagues at having lost from the governing body one who had endowed those prizes. The late Mr. Walter was not only constant in his attendance on prize days, but on other occasions, and frequently drove over to give advice and assistance. Only ten days before he died he had come over to look into some alterations which were in progress in the lakes. His loss was felt greatly at Wellington College and in the neighbourhood of Bearwood.

The following were the principal prize-winners:—The Prince Consort's History Prize (two) (now given by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught).—Classical School, 1894, R. C. Dunn; Classical School, 1895, J. H. H. Bill; Mathematical School, 1895, J. F. S. D. Colridge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Prize for Divinity, 1894.—J. H. H. Bill.

The Earl of Derby's Prize for French.—R. A. Burrowes.

Reading Prizes (founded by Rev. H. Parsons).—H. C. Hayward, 1; H. J. G. Mott, 2; F. S. P. Weston, 3. Major Frew's Prizes (founded by legacy of 1,000l. left by Major Frew for this purpose).—Latin Prose, H. C. Hayward; English Prose, H. C. Hayward; Latin Verse, J. H. H. Bill; Greek Verse, H. C. Hayward; Mathematics (Classical School), H. B. Berkworth; Mathematics (Mathematical School), A. F. Dobbs; Chemistry, W. N. Lezge; German, C. J. B. Hay.

The Governors' Prizes.—Freehand Drawing, Classical School, H. R. Headlam; Freehand Drawing, Mathematical School, C. C. Parkinson; Geometrical Drawing, A. F. Dobbs; Arithmetic, E. W. Furse.

Miscellaneous Prizes.—Greek Prose (given by the Ven. Archdeacon Frere), H. C. Hayward. Walter Prizes for Essays on the Duke of Wellington (founded by the late Mr. Walter), A. F. Dobbs, 1; A. J. D. Bliss, 2. The Gi[illegible] Prize for Latin Verse Translation (given by Prince Demetri Gh[illegible], O. W.), J. H. H. Bill. Williams Prizes for English Composition (founded by subscription in memory of Major Williams), Classical School, J. H. H. Bill; Mathematical School, not awarded. English Literature (given by the Rev. A. Carr), H. C. Hayward. Drawing Prize for a Special Subject (given by Mr. G. B. Batchelor), C. W. A. Holmes. The Pender Prize for an Essay on a Natural History Subject (given by Sir J. Pender, K.C.M.G., in memory of Henry Denison Pender, O. W.), H. C. Hayward.

The Queen's Medal.—T. H. K. Dashwood.

The Earl of Derby's Gift, 1894.—E. M. S. Sellon.

The Earl of Derby's Gift, 1895.—W. D. Reid.

The Benson Scholarship.—H. C. Hayward.

Proxime accessit (Master's Prize).—J. H. H. Bill.

Penny Memorial Gift.—H. C. Hayward.

Wellesley Scholarship.—J. H. H. Bill.

Wellesley Exhibition.—F. S. P. Weston.

The following were elected to Open Scholarships.—A. N. L. Cater, E. S. Harris, W. G. Neale, P. W. Marsh, E. L. Stirling, D. G. D. Gowan, C. J. C. Maunsell.

At intervals in the prize-giving various boys took part in short pieces from Eugene Labiche and Edouard Martin's "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon," from "Wilhelm Tell," and from "Richard III." and "Henry IV." Short speeches were delivered by Colonel Talbot, the Vice-President, and by the Bishop of Oxford (who observed that his early experience at a Yorkshire school had made Mr. Squeers intelligible to him), and the proceedings terminated.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

VIEWS IN PARIS, VIENNA, AND ROME.

In the French Chamber, on June 10, M. Millerand attacked the Government for its interference in the quarrel between China and Japan, and M. le Senne for sending warships to Kiel:—

M. Hanotaux said the Government had not departed from the foreign policy adopted in 1871 and steadily pursued ever since, which had for its object the restoration of France before the world to her rightful position as one of the Great Powers. The invitation to Kiel was pacific and International, and for France alone to have refused it would have been discourteous, and would have been misunderstood. Turning to the action of the Government in the Chino-Japanese question, M. Hanotaux said that even if French interests in the Far East had not been imperilled, the Government would have nevertheless not hesitated to lend its support to Russia. He believed he had been the faithful interpreter of the national sentiment when he had telegraphed to the French Ambassador in St. Petersburg that "France places her alliances in the first rank of her considerations." A [illegible] been a serious menace to Tonkin, and this alone would have justified the Government in the action it had taken. M. Hanotaux ended by declaring that without the support of the Chamber it would be impossible for the Government to pursue a consistent foreign policy.

M. Flourens held that French intervention in the settlement between China and Japan had served mainly the interests of Germany. Can we not, he said, ask Russia to help us in obtaining the liberation of Egypt?—M. Goblet said, "No idea of revenge exists in my mind with regard to Germany. (Sensation.) But as long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine remains unsettled public opinion will not understand a rapprochement with Germany."—M. Ribot said that abstention in the Far East would have been a blunder. The act of courtesy they had performed towards Germany at Kiel did not imply any forgetfulness of souvenirs dear to France.—An order of the day, expressing confidence in the Government, was carried by 332 votes to 105.

The 19th Italian Parliament was opened, on June 10, in Rome by the King in person. In his speech his Majesty pointed out that the equilibrium of the Budget could only be effected by the strictest economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and he relied on the patriotism of the Assembly to secure the complete re-establishment of the public finances:—

King Humbert said that he had sought the glory of his reign in ameliorating the lot of the lowly, and in no better way could the representatives of the people associate themselves with the happiness of his family than by securing that in the great Italian family there should no longer be any animosity or violence. He expressed his satisfaction at the cordial relations that existed between his Government and the Governments of foreign nations and at the peaceful condition of Europe generally. He also bore testimony to the friendship of Great Britain in regard to Italian interests in Africa and referred to the necessity for the organisation of Italian Africa. Finally, he appealed to Parliament to render the year memorable by work which should advance the public welfare.

Signor Villa has been elected President of the Italian Chamber by a large majority over the Duke Caetani de Sermoneta. Yesterday, Baron Sonnino made his Budget statement for 1895-96. It was received with general satisfaction. One of its principal features is a measure to restrict the limits of the circulation of State notes. The Committee on Elections has been made to include a number of Signor Crispi's most formidable opponents, including Signor Cavallotti. Unless the Government can alter its constitution, their majority (says a "Times" telegram) will be seriously reduced by the decision of all contested elections against the Ministerial candidates.

The Emperor of Austria, replying to the address of the Hungarian Delegation on June 8, said the endeavours of his Government would continue to be directed to the consolidation of European peace, and that the measures taken for the equipment of the Army and Navy would keep them on a level with the mission with which they are entrusted.—At the sitting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, on June 11, Count Goluchowsky, the new Foreign Minister, said there would be no change in the policy carried on by his predecessor, under which such satisfactory results had been achieved. His policy would be one of unswerving adherence to the basis created by the peaceful alliance of the three Central European Powers, which presupposed the cultivation of the most friendly relations with all other Powers. On June 12 the German Liberals in the Austrian Reichsrath adopted a resolution, refusing any longer to support the Coalition on which the Government is founded. Dr. Plener and Count Wurmbrand will retire from the Cabinet. The situation is regarded as serious.

THE MEANING OF MODERN HISTORY.

INAUGURAL LECTURE BY PROFESSOR LORD ACTON.

Lord Acton's Inaugural Lecture at Cambridge, was packed so full of thought and illustration that to give any account of it is not easy. The lecture may conveniently be divided into three sections. In the first, Lord Acton marked the boundaries of Modern History as he conceives it; in the second, he discoursed on its essential meaning, and vindicated its importance; in the third, he gave some practical advice on the proper methods and spirit of historical study.

Starting from the theory of his predecessor, Sir John Seeley, that history and politics are inseparable, Lord Acton proceeded on the contrary to delimit the subject of Modern History on the side of the contemporary. The modern differs from the contemporary:—(1) Because many of the facts of the latter cannot by us be definitely known: "Even of a thing so memorable as the war of 1870 the true cause is still obscure; much that we believed has been scattered to the winds in the last six months, and further revelations by two important witnesses are expected immediately." (2) The contemporary does not admit of the same detachment that is possible with antecedent history; and the convictions of men on the question of history "ought to take shape in the tranquil regions of the air above the turmoil and the tempest of active life."

But Modern History has to be delimited on the side of the past as well as on that of the present. There is a school of historians which "always considers origins and germs, and glories in history as one consistent epic." There is truth in their view; but on the other hand mastery is only acquired by limitation, and it is not necessarily the early history of a nation which is nearest to that nation's present life. On the contrary:—

A speech of Antigone, a single sentence of Socrates, a few lines that were inscribed on an Indian rock before the Second Punic War, the footsteps of a silent yet prophetic people who dwelt by the Dead Sea, and perished in the fall of Jerusalem, come nearer to ourselves than the ancestral wisdom of barbarians who fed their swine on the Hercynian acorns.

By Modern History, then, Lord Acton means that which begins 400 years ago. It is, he says, (1) marked off by an evident line from the time immediately preceding it, and (2) it displays in its course specific and distinctive characteristics of its own. What divides the new world of history from the old is its forward movement. Columbus in actual worlds to conquer, Machiavelli in theories of government, Erasmus in learning, Luther in religion, Copernicus in science, were all subversive and innovating forces, and one generation beheld them all.

But the Modern Era, besides being thus divided off from its predecessor, has also a unity of its own. This is "manifest in the universal spirit of investigation and discovery which did not cease to operate, and withstood the recurring efforts of reaction, until, by the advent of the reign of general ideas which we call the Revolution, it at length prevailed."

Having thus established and justified what we have called the delimitation of Modern History, the Professor then passed, in the second place, to vindicate its dignity and importance. To the student, Modern History is the best to know because it is the best known and the most explicit. Earlier scenes stand out from a background of obscurity. We soon reach the sphere of hopeless ignorance and unprofitable doubt. But hundreds and even thousands of the moderns have borne testimony against themselves, and may be studied in their private correspondence and sentenced on their own confession.

Turning to general considerations, Lord Acton justified the stress he lays on Modern History on two main grounds: first, it is full of practical instruction:—

Every part of it is weighty with inestimable lessons that we must learn by experience and at a great price, if we know not how to profit by the example and teaching of those who have gone before us, in a society largely resembling the one we live in. Convictions that have been strained through the [illegible] and the comparisons of modern times differ immeasurably in solidity and [illegible] from those which every new fact perturbs, and [illegible] are often little better than illusions or unsifted prejudice.

Secondly, Modern History is specially interesting because it has specially been influenced by Religion. The modern centuries are signalised, said the Catholic Professor, as the scene of Protestant development; and at the present time the three most important countries of the globe are those that chiefly belong to the conquests of the Reformation. Illustrating further the effect of Religion on Modern History and Politics, Lord Acton showed how the Revolution was itself the child of the Reformation:

Beginning with the strongest religious movement and the most refined despotism ever known, [the movement in question] has led to the superiority of politics over divinity in the life of nations, and terminates in the essence of the Rights of Man, the equal right of every man to be unhindered by man in the fulfilment of duty to God—a doctrine laden with storm and havoc, which is the indestructible soul of Revolution. . . . This constancy of progress in the direction of assured freedom is the characteristic fact of modern history, and its tribute to the theory of Providence. . . . The wisdom of divine rule appears not in the perfection, but in the improvement of the world; and that achieved liberty is the one ethical result that rests on the converging and combined conditions of advancing civilisation. And so far we may confirm what a famous philosopher said, that History is the true demonstration of Religion.

This eloquent conception of "one increasing purpose" running through the ages brought the Professor by an ingenious line of thought—which we have no space to follow—to the last head of his discourse under which were comprised remarks on Modern Historical Method. In the course of these remarks he enumerated the following "shining precepts":—

[illegible] much by writing as by reading; do not be content with the best book; seek side-lights from the others; have no favourites; keep men and things apart; guard against the prestige of great names; no trusting without testing; be more severe to ideas than actions; do not overlook the strength of the bad cause or the weakness of the good; never be surprised by the crumbling of an idol or the disclosure of a skeleton; judge talent at its best and character at its worst; suspect power more than vice; study problems in preference to periods.

But the new Professor did not end here. These precepts are, after all, "the registered property of every school"; and on so privileged an occasion as an inaugural lecture, "a lecturer may well be tempted to think himself whether he knows of any neglected truth, any cardinal proposition, that might serve as his selected epigraph, as a last signal, perhaps even as a target." Lord Acton concluded, therefore, with an exhortation on which the weight of opinion is, he said, against him:—

I exhort you (said the lecturer, in the course of an eloquent peroration) never to debase the moral currency or to lower the standard of rectitude, but to try others by the final maxim that governs your own lives, and to suffer no man and no cause to escape the undying penalty which history has the power to inflict on wrong. The plea in extenuation of guilt and mitigation of punishment is perpetual. At every step we are met by arguments which go to excuse, to palliate, to confound right and wrong, and reduce the just man to the level of the infamous. . . . Another theory regards History as our guide, as much by showing errors to evade as examples to pursue. . . . It deems the canonization of the historic Past more needful than ignorance or denial, because it would perpetuate the reign of sin and acknowledge the sovereignty of wrong, and conceives it the part of real greatness to know how to stand and fall alone, stemming for a lifetime, the contemporary flood. If, in our uncertainty, we must often err, it is sometimes better to exceed in rigour than in indulgence, for then at least we do no injury by loss of principle. . . . Whatever a man's notions of these later centuries are, such, in the main, the man himself will be. Under the name of History, they cover the articles of his political, his religious, and his philosophic creed. . . . Modern history touches us so nearly, it is so deep a question of life and death, that we are bound to find our own way through it, and to owe our insight to ourselves. The historians of former [illegible], unapproachable for us in knowledge and ability, cannot be our limit. We have the power to be more rigidly impersonal, disinterested and just than they; and to learn from undisguised and genuine records to look with remorse upon the past, and to the future with the assured hope of better things; bearing this in mind, that if we lower our standard in history, we cannot uphold it in Church or State.

In an age of universal historical "whitewash," who can doubt that Lord Acton will find the "target" he desires in this bold enforcement of the doctrine that History falls of her duty unless, for every crime recorded, she finds "somebody to hang for it"?

It is now decided (says a Paris correspondent) not, in 1900, to cover the Seine with an iron bridge extending from the Avenue Montaigne to the Place de la Concorde. The plan adopted is to turn the river into the semblance of a grand canal at Venice. The principal entrance to the 1900 Exhibition will be in the Cours-la-Reine, near the Place de la Concorde. The portal is to be flanked with two buildings, devoted to education and technical instruction. The Fine Arts Palace will face the Esplanade of the Invalides and cover the Jardin de Paris. These buildings and a bridge over the Seine will be the only permanent constructions. The Venetian palaces on the river will be places of amusement. The bridge will take a slightly oblique course, and have but one arch, the span of which will be of steel. Between it and the Pont de L'Alma will stand the Palace of Flowers, and the Palace of Social Science and of Congresses. Foreign exhibitors will be given stands in pavilions and palaces in the Champ-de-Mars, where the agricultural show is also to be held. A Chateau d'Eau with cascades is to serve as a vestibule to a palace of electricity bordering the Avenue de Suffren.

As one among other results of the Franco-Russian alliance, Frenchmen are just now being favoured by Russia more than other foreigners with commercial and industrial concessions. A French syndicate under the presidency of M. Goulet has been formed, with a capital of one million francs, for establishing large engineering works in Southern Russia. The work to be carried on for some time will be confined to the construction of locomotives for the Siberian Railway. The chief condition insisted upon by the Government in granting this concession was that all materials used should be Russian. The new company first proposed to establish their works at Saratoff, but owing to the difficulties of communication it was subsequently resolved to locate the new works near Nicolaieff, where a free site has been granted by the Government. Another concession has been granted to a French company, directed by a certain M. Franzois, for the construction of a new dockyard and other works at Nicolaieff, which will cover an area of one hundred acres.

A curious fact is reported from Gorizia. It appears that a few days ago the death took place there of Signor Leopoldo de Gressig, who for forty years had been the communal doctor. One of his duties consisted in visiting the dead in the public institutions, and in writing the death certificates. Among his papers has been found his own death-certificate, malady and all, the date of his death alone being left unwritten, so that when the new communal doctor, Signor Branco, visited the deceased, he only had to fill in the date and the certificate was ready.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Greatly as are flowers in favour for millinery purposes, feathers are still well worn, and the all-black hat of lace, tulle, or chiffon, with black bows and plumes, and here and there a glittering paste or steel buckle, has a "cachet" of its own which the gay flower-garden style of head-gear can never claim. Rosettes of black chiffon form the trimming of a wide-brimmed pale green straw hat, which has an upstanding bunch of ribbon grasses on one side the crown, and a full ruche of chiffon beneath the brim. Coarse straws with fluted brims, in various colours, are much worn; but the mixtures of colour, both of flowers and ribbons, seen in the millinery of to-day can never meet with the approval of those who have any pretensions to good taste in dress. A dainty little French bonnet of pale yellow straw has tufts of chiffon at the back and black quill feathers on one side, secured by a diamond buckle. Another of pink straw, a subdued tint, has black ostrich tips, pink roses, and plain-edged ribbon strings. These small coloured straw bonnets, simply trimmed, are having quite a success, and are in far better taste than the impossible creations overloaded with flowers of impossible colours and ribbons of many and vivid colours.

A new coat and skirt is of thin Melton cloth, the velvet revers so contrived that they turn wholly or half back, in the former case showing the linen skirt beneath, in the latter forming a waistcoat, when fastened over, of suede, with which the inner portion of the revers are lined. The buttons and buttonholes fastening the waistcoat are cleverly hidden when the revers are turned completely back. For race meetings this is a suitable style of dress for those who care for a neat rather than a dressy toilette. In silk and satin race-gowns the godet skirt and wide revered bodice, with low set drooping sleeves, is the newest model. A pale heliotrope bengaline, with a floral design in darker colours, is tied at the waist with a large double bow of Coine ribbon; the wide bodice-revers which extend to the shoulders, opening over a pointed vest of creamy lace; a large cravat bow of which is worn at the throat; the bonnet trimmed with lace wings, Chine ribbon and mauve orchids. A new design in dust cloaks is of fawn alpaca, with a double box pleat from the neck to the feet. The cloak quite covers the gown—a deep frill of brown lace falling from the square collar over the shoulders, back and front, the fulness of the material is pleated in behind, and the huge bishop sleeves drawn into bands of lace at the wrists. French women are using shot taffetas for the long redingotes they affect for race meetings, made with short full capes ruched round the edge; some of these garments are made with sleeves, but more without, the large dress sleeves showing beneath the cape. The immense width of skirts is a great feature in present day dress; eight, ten, and more yards of material are used for a skirt, and the inconvenience of walking hampered with so much drapery, however well the skirt may be hung, is great.

For evening gowns the Princesse cut is quite the most fashionable; in reality a revival of a few years ago, with slight modifications, it requires, however, to be especially well made, and should fit the figure faultlessly and without the least wrinkle; looking best in the rich heavy materials, velvet, brocade, rich satin, corded silk, moire, and so on. A good model is in emerald green velvet, trimmed with rich gold embroidery, the sleeves and drapery on the front of the bodice of pale blue tulle in place by bands of embroidery. Another is of gold duchesse satin, the bodice and sleeves draped with old lace, jewelled epaulettes holding the sleeves, which are cut quite off the shoulders, in place. Tulle and net are replacing chiffon, now demodée, for trimming evening dresses. A pale violet faille dinner gown, with full godet skirt, and with a little train, has soft pleats [illegible] on each side of the skirt, the same colour as the silk, serving as a foundation for long trails of mauve orchids, the same flowers used for the shoulder-straps; the velvet waist band and tier attaching of the deepest shade of colour in the orchids. A pink bengaline, intended for house wear, has the bodice trimmed with ribbon and lace in a rather novel manner. There are rosettes of ribbon each side of the corsage, the ends of which are carried upwards round the neck, and tied in bows on each side; between two rosettes, on either shoulder, stand up aigrettes of lace, which also fill in the centre of the bodice ending in a point at the waist.

The newest blouses are of a very dressy character. One of white watered silk has wide lines of cream lace insertion over the satin; the sleeves trimmed in the same way, and finished at the wrists with folds of satin, of which the neck and waistbands are also made with the inevitable bows, without which no bodice seems now complete. Another is of rose-pink silk veiled with black mousseline de soie, through which the colour shows; a third, deliciously cool-looking, is of cut-work cambric over green silk finished off at the throat, waist, and wrists with the silk; this is worn with a green Chine silk. Washing silk jackets, worn over vests of lace insertion over colour, with wide collar and cuffs of thick muslin and lace, are an innovation of this season, either in white, cream or that checked black and white silk which washes so well.

It would have been difficult to arrange weather more perfectly adapted for the great Millinery Tournament of the year than that enjoyed by the recent Ascot. The two principal days were bright and sunny and the "off" day was exactly adapted for the donning of the quiet raiment included always in the wardrobe provision for the week. White was predominant on Tuesday and yesterday, while on Wednesday the number of costumes in which black played a leading part was the subject of amused comment. There have been Ascots at which the crowning glory of a well-thought-out toilette—the sunshade—has only been held up in order to display its fitness to the rest of the apparel; but on the present occasion its fitness as a shield against the brightness of the sun was equally evident. Linen silk shirts, almost invariably on a white ground, were adopted by thousands. Grass lawn was the choice of those who are completely up to date in the matter of garmenture. Canvas eclipsed crepon, while the latter was well represented on members of the [illegible]. The history of a new material is a curious study. It begins among the wealthy and smart, is next season discarded by the smart but adopted by the wealthy and dowdy, and in the third year of its existence spreads all over the mass of the well-to-do, after which the wealthy give it up. Then still cheaper imitations of it appear, and after that the well-to-do no longer wear it.

The decline and fall of crepon has begun. Its successors, grass lawn and canvas, are at the moment triumphant. Both are very cool of appearance, and both lend themselves as favourable backgrounds for those touches of brilliant colour that characterise the dress of the moment. Very pretty and becoming are these ribbons of bright rose or coral at neck and waist, pale green or sky-blue, soft maize or tender mauve. Never went beauty more beautifully than now. So perfect has the milliner's art become: that the robe to[illegible] was faithfully the curve of the form beneath, and so excellent is the skill of the dyer that the tints of the loveliest flowers are borrowed for ribbons and chiffon and straws, whereby the fairness of the blonde and the warm beauty of the brunette are enhanced. Taste, it is true, is not always evident in the amalgamation of tints, but among so many toilets how could it be possible that there could be no mistakes? But certainly the most successful dresses were those in which one tone colour or the negation of white was absolute, with the introduction of a contrasting bright tint made brief as an epigram.

Such, for instance, was the toilette on one day of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who was a member of the Royal party. Her dress was white net, embroidered with deep cream-colour, and made over white satin, the sheen of which showed through. Diamond buttons glittered on the pleat that fell over the front, frilled with cream-tinted lace on either side. A tasteful touch had introduced a similar pleat dominating the folds of the upper sleeve. At neck and waist sparse folds of golden yellow made the one perfect touch that gave value to the composition of white and deep cream. The bonnet, composed of cream-coloured embroidery, was trimmed with a yellow rose, an aigrette of lace, and one black rose. In the same way, Lady Helen Stewart's beautiful gown of white muslin, striped from the waist with wide insertions of very dark biscuit-tinted Valenciennes, was relieved at neck and waist with pale green brocade scattered over with small pink rosebuds, these two colours repeating themselves in her green straw hat trimmed with roses. On another day Lady Londonderry wore silver grey Oriental satin, turned back at the neck with a white satin collar veiled with an application of embroidery in cream colour, and bordered with frills of costly Alençon point. A sash of the lovely lace encircled the waist, was caught at the left side with a large diamond buckle, and fell in long ends to the hem of the gown.

The Duchess of Westminster, who looks prettier than ever this season, wore a half-mourning dress of white glacé silk almost covered with a pattern in pale mauve. The seams were hidden under a novel trimming, consisting of black and white lace slightly twisted in each other, and ending in a large pleated bow of the silk. The bodice was mauve chiffon covered with a front composed of black chiffon and lace. The toque worn with this was mauve straw trimmed with shaded mauve cornflowers, with a few black ones introduced. A large bow of the silk of which the dress was composed was held by two paste buckles. The Duchess of Devonshire was in black. The Duchess of St. Albans, not being in mourning, had her black satin relieved with a [illegible] rose under the black embroidered [illegible] on the bodice. Her bonnet of old gold straw was trimmed with yellow roses, pink in the hearts, and an aigrette of cream-coloured lace.

The sun, moon, and stars shone on the Hon. Mrs. Bourke's glittering sequin belt, the dress itself being a poetic composition of pearl-grey and maize. On another day her beautiful figure was arrayed in cream-coloured alpaca of the rather coarse make now in fashion, the bodice being covered with cream-coloured muslin continued at the neck and waist with bands of embroidery of Eastern design and colouring and of a very effective kind, the jewel tints being brightened with silver and gold. Lady Eden wore grass lawn over yellow satin. Mrs. Duncombe's grass lawn was thickly embroidered with narrow gold braid arranged to stand erect. Pink satin-tone through it, and was reflected in the pink roses of the hat. Lady Morton's white corded silk was trimmed with black and white lace down the seams, the bodice being veiled with white lace applied on black silk muslin. Lady Affleck's black and white chine silk was made with a bodice of pale sage green soft muslin, the frill of lace being so draped as to form a short over bodice.

The number of Marie Antoinette fichus and Henrietta Maria collars was past all counting. The daintiness of many of these addenda is their greatest charm. Composed of delicate muslin and lace, they sometimes fall in points to the waist at the back and cross over in front, sometimes are rounded on the shoulders and square in front; or, in the case of the collars, are in every variety of depth and width and form. Some are composed of white and cream, others of white and yellow, and many of white and black. In one instance, in a gown worn by Lady Waldy Griffiths, a putting of mauve was introduced, and in another the fichu was outlined with pink. The finest sewing is seen in these, and they must cost the workwomen many hours of toil. The Hon. Mrs. Corbett's mauve and white striped glacé silk had one such fichu on the bodice of music of India muslin edged with lace. White satin ribbons tied it at neck and waist. Cornflowers nodded in her white tulle hat. Mrs. Arthur Cazenove in pale green moiré satin, had the bodice partly covered with muslin, embroidered in perpendicular lines of silver sequins converging at the waist, the top being tastefully finished with sprigs of cream-coloured lace laid on the white muslin.

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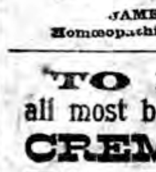

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Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is edly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples w days. It relieves itching at once.

LIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS [illegible]

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FOR [illegible] THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES is sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DLICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching ects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. By imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TEACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR

Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

PRESENTATION SILVER-WARE.

Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife.........Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colou Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives............Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.

Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head .... „ 130.

Crystal Bottle, Steling Silver Mount and Gilt inside ....Rs. 15.

Crystal Bottle with Silver Enamelled Mount, Artistically executed in colours ....Rs. 32.

Silver Match Boxes. Fluted or Plain Rs. 25.

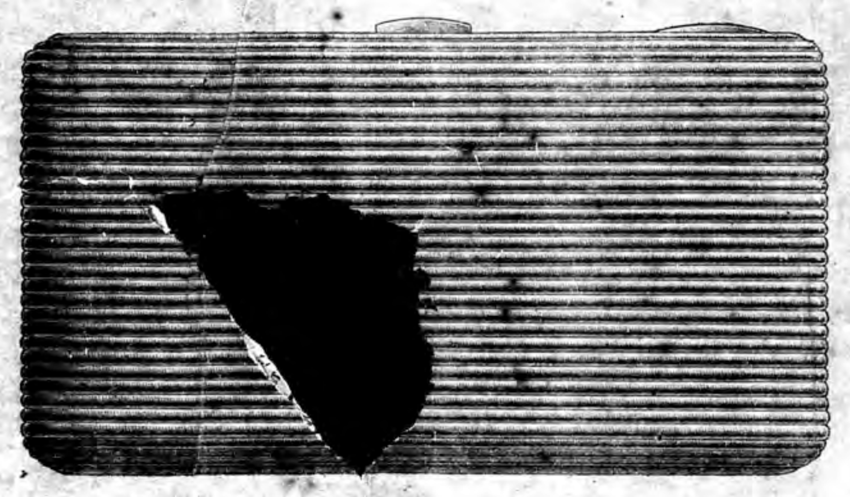
Silver Fluted Box, Large Size...Rs. 60.

Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.

Do. do. do. with Handsome Enamelling............... „ 72.

Cigarette Cases, Artistically Enamelled ....Rs. 155.

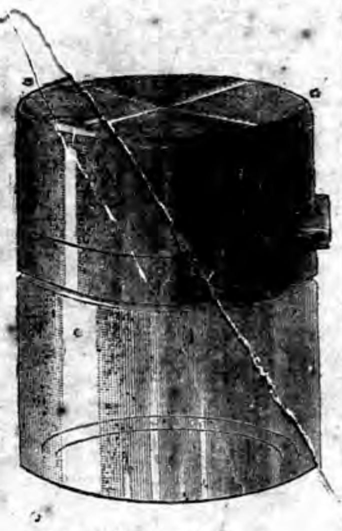
Do. Plain or Fluted ... „ 70.



Cigar Case: Fluted or Plain: one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes ......Rs. 110.

Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars................................ „ 105.

Do. do. 4 do. .... „ 80.

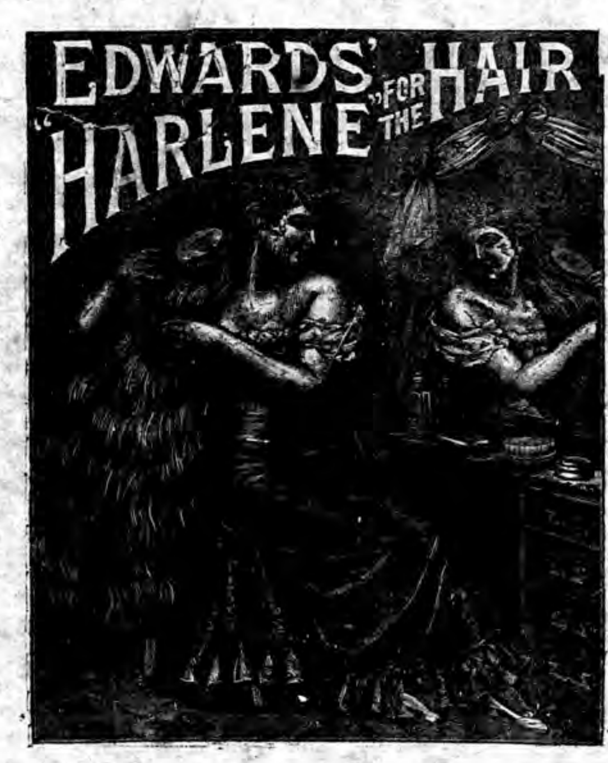


Salts or Perfume Bottle, Mounted Sterling Silver ....Rs. 48.

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.


EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. BENNETT,

"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,

"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,

"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,

"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,

"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sirs,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair. "MISS TRISS.

"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton."

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,

"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,

"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. **1/-, 2/6,** and **5/6** per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.

Kettle Size ... 2/6

Small Boiler Size ... 5/-

Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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DIABETES WHISKY

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all Leading Merchants in India.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
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and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS,

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

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ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, *Dyspepsia*, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Dr. N. H. CHEESTA, AMERICAN DENTIST,

CHICAGO DENTAL COLLEGE OF SURGERY.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

By means of the Gold-bridge System I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Serviceable and Durable.

Dr. N. H. GHEESTA is now ready to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

Dr. N. H. GHEESTA has been in Dental practice for the last 23 years.

He has, in Practitioner's Class, practised Dentistry for a period in 1893, and obtained a Diploma for proficiency from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, U.S.A.

NO. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies" Pen."—*Court Journal.*

The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. JAMES STANLEY & Co., BOMBAY.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WATERPROOFS.

THE PERTH.

OFFICERS' REGULATION.
Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 40-8.

THE PERTH, as illustration,
DRAB & BROWN CHECKS.
Rs. 34 to Rs. 38.

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC, as illustration,
HEAVY DRABTWILL.
Rs. 25.

THE CHESTERFIELD,
BLACK or BRONZE IARAMATTA.
Rs. 25.

THE INVERNESS CLOAK,
FASHIONABLE PLAID TWEEDS.
Rs. 60 to Rs.

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is en[illegible]gar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces [illegible] long as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials [illegible] PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers [illegible] use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "[illegible] application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

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MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR [illegible]AM, LONDON, S.E.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for I. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK
WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 38, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN,
MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER
Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS, AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER,
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

The Question of feeding infants deprived of Mother's Milk demands careful consideration, as on its successful solution depend to a large extent the subsequent Health and Happiness of the child. Most of the Patent Foods for Infants have grave defects, such as: (1.)—The presence of Starch, which the infant cannot digest, and consequently starchy foods do not nourish, but give rise to Diarrhœa, Sickness and Wasting. (2.)—The use of Cow's Milk, which, without modification, is quite unsuited for infant feeding, as it differs in composition and digestibility from the infant's natural food. (3.)—The employment of Cane Sugar as a preservative. This is liable to sour on the stomach and cause indigestion and vomiting. The above defects are completely avoided in

Carnrick's Soluble Food.

This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and **Carnrick's Soluble Food** is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.

PUT UP IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street,
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS

STABLE FITTINGS
STABLE FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
PLAIN DESIGNS
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

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